LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

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THE DAILY COURIER.

BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

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	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Bardstown Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Arrive.	Depart.
5:35 A M except Sunday	[illegible] except Sunday
[illegible]	[illegible] except Sunday
[illegible] daily	9:30 P M daily

DAILY COURIER.

THURSDAY MORNING, - - - JUNE 18, 1868.

THE COURIER.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

REVISED TERMS:

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DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Public Speaking To-night.

There will be speaking at the corner of Green and Clay streets by the candidates on Thursday night, June 18th, 1868.

☞ The Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee will meet on Saturday morning next, at the Anzeiger office room, at ten o'clock. Business of importance.

J. FRY LAWRENCE, Chairman.

NEWS AND PERSONAL.

A fowl epidemic is raging in East Tennessee.

"Peterisms" is the fashionable term for private theatrical entertainments.

The Cuba, which sailed from New York for Liverpool yesterday, took $516,000 specie.

Mayor De Cordy, of Norfolk, Va., has ordered all barber shops to be kept closed in that city on the Sabbath.

Greenfield, Bond county, Ill., one of the worst negro-equality towns in the State, has gone Democratic!

On Thursday last Albert Whitmore shot a large lynx, or wildcat, a few miles south of Yorkville, Ill.

Strychnine and oysters were tried as an antidote for jealousy in Chicago, the other day, with perfect success.

The farmers of Kankakee county, Illinois, are beginning to plant hops. There will be over twenty-five acres of these profitable "bitters" picked in that county this year.

In Pittsburg on Monday night, a man named Peter McFarland, while under the influence of liquor assaulted his wife with a hatchet, inflicting injuries which will probably prove fatal. He was arrested.

Mr. Hastings, a New Orleans druggist, has been sued for $35,000 damages for an error in putting up a prescription, whereby it is alleged a lady lost her life.

A Cheyenne dispatch says Lieutenant W. W. Bell, of the Eighteenth Infantry, was shot dead at Fort Sanders, on Sunday, by a private, who was arrested and subsequently shot.

A dispatch from Providence, Rhode Island, says that the trotting stallion stake at the Narragansett meeting Tuesday was won by George Wilkes.

A lady has been expelled from a church choir in New York for reading novels in service. Of gentlemen who retire to a grog shop between performances, no report.

Of the three persons injured by sunstroke in Nashville, on Tuesday, the two men have nearly recovered while the little son of Mr. Gordon is still in a very critical condition.

Two brothers, Silas and Charles T. James, were convicted at Worcester, Mass., last Friday, of the murder of J. G. Clark, a gambler. The court sentenced them to be hung; the date to be fixed by the Governor.

At Pittsburg, last Sunday, Charles Walters, a lad of thirteen, was drowned in the Allegheny river. A young man named Ballou, in attempting to rescue him, was also drowned.

Ex-King George, of Hanover, devotes his leisure hours to a revision of his musical compositions, with a view to publication. This is more sensible than making crazy efforts for recovering his throne.

The first new wheat of the season was received by Driver, Douglass & Co., millers of Nashville, Tennessee. It was grown in Davidson county, prime red, and was bought at $1 85 per bushel. There were sales of 140 bushels of white at $1 95, and 300 bushels of red at $1 75.

Real estate speculations in Paris offer better chances than in any other large city on earth. Most of those who have become millionaires in Paris during the past ten years have made their money by the sudden rise of real estate.

An old gentleman living in Madison county, Miss., was brutally murdered by unknown parties on last Thursday night. Evidence was adduced implicating three negroes who have been arrested.

A violent rain storm passed over the States of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin on Monday evening, destroying a great amount of property and damaging the railroads in that section considerably.

A Convention of editors of the State of Maryland is called to assemble in Baltimore, on Thursday, the 25th inst., to consider, according to the call, "matters of vital importance to the interest of newspaper publishers."

Paulina Lucca, the nightingale of the Berlin Opera, is in danger of losing her voice. Her physicians have told her that she must not sing any more for two years to come. So she will probably not come to the United States.

At a party near Pennville, Missouri, one night last week a fellow by the name of Smart was amusing himself by pointing a gun at different ladies, when it was discharged, the ball piercing the head of a young man named Smart, who fell dead in the arms of his sweetheart. Smart fled.

The reports from Ogdensburg, New York, and other towns on the frontier of the State, about the stores of Fenian arms and the gathering of Fenian warriors in those neighborhoods, are pure fabrications. They are ascertained to be so by officers of the Government who were sent there to investigate them.

On Saturday last Mr. J. P. Hely, civil engineer, finished the survey of a route for the Cairo and Vincennes railroad, between Cairo and Mound City, and is engaged on the profile. It is not yet fully determined that the route surveyed will be the one that the company will adopt.

A little girl about four years of age was induced by the offer of some candy by a thoughtless person, to jump from the third story window of a building in Hannibal, Mo., a few days ago. She was caught by the person who made the offer, before she reached the sidewalk, thus probably saving her life.

A young lady living near St. Joseph, Mo., who has for sometime been suffering from peculiar pains in the stomach, threw up a lizard on Saturday last, measuring nearly four inches in length. The lizard had probably been swallowed at an early period of his career, but had grown to his present proportions before making himself uncomfortable.

A Kentuckian named Lum Palmer, and a Frenchman, in St. Joseph, Missouri, the other day, feeling a tender passion for the same girl, concluded to settle the matter *a la* Melnotte and Coburn. After everything was prepared for the "mill" the parties compromised and the matter was settled.

Russian journalism has its peculiarities. The publishers of daily papers have every now and then to suspend publication, because they cannot induce qualified persons to edit their journals; and magazine publishers complain bitterly of the small number of articles sent to them.

The agents of American managers in Europe refuse to engage any more danseuses. They say that the ballet is about played out in America—at least for a while, and that attractions of an entirely different character have to be provided for the transatlantics, who are satiated with the naked drama.

A clergyman in the Eastern part of Massachusetts, a few Sundays ago, opened services by reading without explanation or comment, a very full and correct local price current—how much flour, butter, meat, lard, eggs, etc., were worth and the price of shoes, cloth, prints and muslins. He was rewarded by a liberal donation.

Last Tuesday the stable of James McCormick, ten miles south of Fairbury, Illinois, was struck by lightning, and three horses instantly killed, and two others rendered worthless by the shock. Mr. McCormick and John Murphy who were in the stable at the time, narrowly escaped death, being knocked senseless, and the latter seriously injured. Also a young man named Walter H. Evans, engaged in herding cattle near Cropper's Ridge, was struck and instantly killed while in his cabin.

The strikingly arranged ribbons on the new bonnets of the queens of the Parisian demi-monde, which, in the course of a few months, will be worn by all the fashionable ladies on earth, are called, "Don't fall in love with me, young man." Sound advice.

The German edition of Bunsen's Memoirs is far more spicy and interesting than the English edition. Mrs. Bunsen, the wife of the deceased savant and statesman, omitted the most remarkable letters from the English edition.

Crowds of strangers arrived in Philadelphia yesterday to witness the rowing match for the championship to-day between Hamill and Coulter. The former rows at 155 pounds and Coulter at 168. The betting is $100 to $— on Hamill.

One of the leading women of the demi-monde in Paris is a beautiful mulatto girl from Savannah. She is owned by the rich Vicomte de Guenet, has a house of her own in the Rue d'Aiguille, four servants, a carriage, and a box at the Theatre Italian.

The trial of Albert Hughes, the negro who murdered Daniel Jenkins at Plattsburg, Mo., last November, commenced in the Clinton county Circuit Court on last Tuesday and ended Thursday evening, in his conviction. This is the only instance in the history of that county where the sentence of death has been pronounced.

The defalcation on the Hide and Leather National Bank, of Boston, Mass., is ascertained to be $375,000. The surplus of the bank is $250,000. The directors think a portion of this loss will be made up from premiums in Government securities held by the bank and the assets of the defaulters, so that the capital stock will be but slightly impaired.

A large meeting of prominent fire underwriters from Eastern and Western cities were in attendance at the session of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters in Baltimore yesterday. The reports of the several committees show the importance of this national organization, and there appears to be a unanimous determination to make it permanent.

The island known as St. Vincent has been purchased by the Hon. George Hatch, ex-Mayor of Cincinnati. This island possesses rare advantages for stock, and is adapted to the cultivation of sugar, sea island cotton and other productions. It is about fifteen miles long, and from three to five miles wide, embracing an area of about eleven thousand acres, and is eight miles from the city of Apalachicola, Fla.

Amelia Howard, of Crosby street, New York, advertises in the Hamburg papers for "three well-educated young governesses of agreeable appearance." Crosby street, New York, is not a good place for "young governesses of agreeable appearance" to go to. The philanthropic Amelia Howard requires all applications to be accompanied by the photographs of the young ladies. It is, doubtless, one of the countless tricks by which good-looking German girls are inveigled to the haunts of vice in New York and other American cities.

DEATH OF CAPT. BEN S. COFFEY.

Sad and Deplorable Event.

On Monday last, Capt. Ben. S. Coffey, of Lebanon, took passage on the mailboat America, for Cincinnati. He retired to his state-room, apparently in good health and spirits shortly after getting aboard, and nothing was seen of him until about 10 o'clock on the following morning, while the boat was lying at the wharf in Cincinnati, when the cabin boys discovered that his state-room doors were locked, and failing to awaken him reported to Captain Whitten, who repaired at once to the room. The door was forced open and it was found that he was in an unconscious state. Capt. Whitten had him taken to the Commercial Hospital at once, where he received all the medical attention possible, but to no purpose. He lingered in great agony until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when death came to his relief. It is supposed that he died from the effect of a powerful narcotic of some kind, but the physicians were unable to determine positively as to the real cause.

Captain Coffey was a Quartermaster in the 9th Kentucky Federal regiment during the war and was on General Boyle's staff as Brigade Quartermaster. About two years ago he was elected to our State Senate from Adair county, and resigned when he removed to Lebanon a little over a year ago. He was a gentleman of temperate habits, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. As a business man he possessed rare qualifications, and his strict integrity and prompt manner of dealing gained for him the confidence of our mercantile men, among whom he was well known. We are informed that Capt. Coffey was on his way to Cincinnati to close some transaction in real estate. He leaves a wife and several children in Lebanon, to whom we tender our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Commencement Exercises of Miss White's Institute for Young Ladies.

The entertainment given by the ladies of Miss White's Young Ladies' Institute last night at Weisiger Hall, was one not to be forgotten by those who witnessed the exercises of the evening. The opera of the season could not have entertained a larger or more brilliant assemblage of beauty and appreciative intelligence than was in attendance last evening. The stage was beautifully and tastefully decorated with bright and luxuriant tropical plants, brought hither from the sunny South. These, together with the gorgeous scenery of the stage, produced an effect more beautiful than one can describe. As the bright, fair beings assembled there moved to and fro amid the real and the ideal foliage which appeared so rich in the rays of the soft golden light, they indeed seemed like beings of a purer, brighter world, angels wandering in the garden of the "fabled Eden." The performers evinced a high state of mental culture that is seldom attained by persons so young in life. So well were their parts performed that their perceptions seemed peculiarly adapted to the subject before them.

Four young ladies, Miss Alice Wyatt, Miss Belle Owsley, Miss Annie Bridges and Miss Nellie Bridges, are entitled to the honor of being valedictorian, having attained an equal average of marks during the year. Miss Nellie Bridges was chosen by the class.

The plot of the little drama, entitled "The Choice," was beautiful, ingenious and well drawn. Miss Katie Semple, as the Good Genius, seemed the very embodiment of the beautiful and the good. Miss Laura Moss, as the Evil Genius, rendered her part with a power seldom excelled by the best artists. Faith, Hope, Charity, Pride, Fashion and Folly were beautifully and faithfully personated.

The valedictory address, by Miss Nellie Bridges, was touchingly beautiful and forcible, and would have done credit to any one older and more experienced. The inmates of the Orphans' Home will have cause to long remember the benevolent efforts of the members of Miss White's Institute.

☞ Mr. George Brobston did no vote in favor of confirming the jail contract, as our reporter was informed. Mr. Orrill objected to his voting, on the ground that, being a contractor, he was an interested party. After Mr. Orrill's objection, Mr. Brobston had permission to withdraw his vote in opposition to re-advertising for bids, and which had been decided by his vote. We make this correction in justice to Mr. Brobston, as we have no desire or intention to make any comments not warranted by facts, and it is our last wish to permit the smallest injustice to be done any one. There is a good deal of feeling among the mechanics of the city, who believe they have not had a fair showing in the jail contracts, and while we intend they shall be fully heard in stating their grievances it is the aim of the reporter only to publish facts.

☞ Our readers must not forget the grand picnic at Woodland Garden on Monday next, for the benefit of St. Michael's church, and which promises to be a most enjoyable occasion. Donations for the picnic are solicited, and may be left with M. Curran, at F. Slitz's, corner of Brook and Jefferson, Edward Gorman, Market, between Fourth and Fifth, P. Carroll, Floyd street, or Father Power, pastor of St. Michael's.

The Courier at Jeffersonville and New Albany.

Capt. Ed. H. Green will hereafter have charge of the delivery of the Courier at Jeffersonville and New Albany. Subscribers at Jeffersonville will settle with Capt. Green for all papers delivered since June 1st.

The Great Sport at Greenland.—The grand event of the season takes place at the Greenland race course to-day. Jack Brown's field sports come off, according to the programme advertised. The sport commences at 3 o'clock, and busses will carry passengers to the ground. We anticipate a rare day's sport, and the attendance very large.

☞ Mr. John B. Robinson, the envoy agent in this city of the railroad from Indianapolis to Columbus, Ohio, informs us that delegates to the Democratic National Convention will be passed from this city to Indianapolis and over that popular route free, and parties visiting New York will be furnished with tickets at half the usual fare.

☞ The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company give notice that during the interruption of trains by the strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, all freight for points South of Corinth on that road, and for all points on the Mississippi Central Railroad, will be forwarded via Memphis or Decatur.

Correction.—It was Mr. Josiah Hatcher, of Burkesville, Cumberland county, and not Joshua A. Hatcher, of Adair county, as published, who recently applied for the benefit of the bankrupt law.

Report of the Committee on the Young-McKee Election Case.

A Washington special to the Courier states that the House Committee of Elections reported yesterday in favor of the admission of McKee as the member from the Ninth District of Kentucky. We cannot venture the opinion that the House, reckless, Radical and unscrupulous as it has shown itself to be, will dare to ratify this action of its committee. But, perhaps, the time has passed when one is permitted to imagine there is anything a Radical majority will not do to perpetuate its power. The same committee which made this report took a different view of the case a few months back, and reported against the admission of either McKee or Young. It took the ground then that Young was disqualified by his alleged sympathy with the rebellion, and that McKee was not entitled to the seat because the people had refused, by a large majority, to elect him. If a thousand Radical voters of the district had been chosen by lot, and the evidence in the case had been submitted to them, nine hundred of them at least would have reported that McKee had been fairly and overwhelmingly rejected by the legal voters of the district.

It is notorious that, when McKee was a candidate the first time, there was not a free election. He was elected over a Conservative Union officer by the unlawful enforcement of Gen. Palmer's orders, and by the use of bayonets at the polls to drive away law-abiding citizens who had been voters all their lives till then, and were still voters under the laws of the State. In spite of all this he was permitted to take a seat in Congress and misrepresent the people. Two years afterward a free and fair election was held, and he was beaten by a majority of near 2,000. A false charge of disloyalty was trumped up on testimony procured by fraud and deception to keep his successful competitor out, and to disfranchise the people. Worthless as this testimony was proved to be, it answered the Radicals for a pretext. But they did not dare then to go the length of declaring McKee elected, and felt compelled to admit that he had been rejected.

The party was not yet ready for the final plunge. There was still a feeling that it might preserve at any rate a half mask of fairness and willingness to respect some laws and the will of the people. Grown more desperate since, it has sunk into the impeachment infamy and discarded even the poor mask with which it sought to conceal some of its own hideous deformities. The committee asked to have the case referred to them again, and they have reported in favor of McKee. It is probable that the House may believe with the committee that no act can lower its reputation and no crime deepen its guilt. But it is not probable that a people born to the franchises of American citizenship will long submit to so foul a despotism as the Radical oligarchs are seeking to inaugurate in the name of the people they would disfranchise and enslave.

The New York Convention of Democratic Soldiers and Sailors.

There are abundant indications that the Democratic Convention in New York, on the 4th of July, will be the largest political gathering that ever assembled. A most interesting feature connected with it will be the meeting of the conservative soldiers and sailors of the Union. The general whose orders they obeyed "on the perilous edge of battle," and by whose cruel strategy they were willing to be sacrificed for their country, has gone over to the Africans, and is now as reckless of the laws, the constitution and the peace of the people, as he was of his soldiers' lives. Where he now reigns as absolute monarch in the Southern States, the soldiers under his command are forbidden in military orders to express a preference for any other candidate. Those who are no longer subject to his command are unwilling to see his iron rule extended over the free States in which they reside, and hence they go to New York to assist the great movement which is to restore peace to the country by reinstating that constitutional liberty without which there can be no enduring peace for our race. The New York World of Monday last says:

One of the most imposing demonstrations of the week of the convention will be the gathering of the soldiers and sailors. Unlike the assemblage of that kind at Chicago, it will not be made up of quartermasters, sutlers and camp followers, but of the fighting men of the army, from the [illegible] down to the private soldier. From present indications there will be fully twenty thousand of these men here, and they are coming not to urge the claims of any particular candidate, but to prove to the world that the soldiers do not sustain Gen. Grant, since he has thrown himself into the hands of the revolutionists, and that the gathering at Chicago, under the name of the soldiers, did not represent the fighting men of the army. The Cooper Institute has already been chartered to hold their meetings in, and a house in University place has been hired for the headquarters of the managers. The latter place will be taken possession of early next week and occupied until after the convention adjourns.

Chase and Greeley.

Dana's paper, the New York Sun, has indulged most prodigally in the pastime of candidate-making. After getting the Chase sensation fairly afloat on the journalistic current it has whittled out and is now about to launch another toy craft with paper sails. It urges Horace Greeley as the proper man to put on the Democratic ticket with Mr. Chase, and adds:

Mr. Greeley would not only bring out more votes on the Grant side, but would also immensely increase the vote for Chase, thus rendering the canvass more complicated, uncertain, funny and phenomenal.

It is hard to imagine how the canvass could be made more "funny and phenomenal" than it became the moment the Radicals overlooked all the faithful, consistent and efficient leaders of their party and nominated for President a military man upon whom, until recently, they looked with distrust, and who, until the war began, was a "pro-slavery and slave-holding Democrat." If the Democrats were to feel themselves in the same strait which prepared their opponents to accept Grant as the last desperate hope, and should nominate Chase and Greeley, it would not be half so strange a shape as the Radical strategy presents. A rousing Democratic battle-cry could be sounded in behalf of Chase and Greeley. Chase was always about three-fourths Democrat, and is on the record in many places committed to the Democratic doctrine of State rights. When the war was breaking out, Greeley earnestly and repeatedly declared that the right of the South to secede in peace was secured in the Declaration of Independence, and was an essential article of human rights. Chase has pretermitted the trial of Jeff. Davis and Greeley has gone his bail. It would be a regular "Jeff Davis ticket." Why should not the "Rebel Democracy" rally round the flag, boys?

Another Liberal Railroad Company.

The Jeffersonville Railroad Company have placed one or more of their fine Palace sleeping-cars at the disposal of the Kentucky delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

The delegates from this State are requested to furnish their address or apply to the delegates from this district who will furnish them with free tickets. Others who may desire to accompany them are requested to furnish their names. Fare for the round trip $— 50. Some of the delegates design leaving here on the —th inst., at noon.

☞ According to a Washington letter writer General Butler was once on the point of emigrating to China. He said to a friend: "If I had, the destiny of China might have been different."

If he had, the Chinese would have been compelled to drink their tea without spoons.

Appointment.

A. P. Harcourt, Esq., of Taylorsville, Spencer county, has been appointed by the Democratic State Central Committee as Assistant Elector in the Fourth Congressional District. He is a talented gentleman and a fine speaker and will faithfully perform the duties assigned him.

☞ Would not the different railroad lines largely increase travel during the next few weeks by arranging for tickets to be good on all routes, thus enabling passengers to go by way of Washington and return via the lakes, or vice versa?

The Fenian Picnic.—This great [illegible] was postponed yesterday on account of the inclement weather. It will take place at Woodland Garden to-day and we anticipate a glorious, old fashioned good time. Let all the sons of the Emerald Isle be on hand and join in the festivities of the occasion.

WASHINGTON

The Omnibus Bill—A Veto Probable—Effect of the Admission of the Southern States—Judge Trimble—The McKee-Young Case—Chase in Richmond—His Popularity—Logan Wants a Hobby—Female Suffrage in the District, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.

The "omnibus bill" now before the President is in substance and detail a flagrant violation of the Constitution, but whether Mr. Johnson will veto or allow it to become a law by a mere lapse of ten days, is not yet known. [illegible] he may take the latter course both with this and the bill for the admission of Arkansas. These bills will, [illegible] be the law, and those States [illegible] over to the tender mercies and legislative wisdom of the negroes. But will they all go for Grant? is yet a question. Our Conservative friends claim that Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and North Carolina will cast their vote for the Democratic nominees, and Virginia and Texas would do the same, beyond all doubt. And therefore [illegible] indifferent if they don't "come into the Union" for a year or two.

What effect would it have on the vote of those States if the troops are withdrawn at [illegible] the States are admitted? [illegible] Radicals are [illegible] and if they believed Johnson could be induced to do it would put their [illegible] together to devise a plan to [illegible]. It is not even known that he [illegible] such a movement, but the [illegible] is discussed, both as to its ultimate effect and the authority of the Executive in the premises.

The Brooklyn Eagle (N. Y.) prints a telegram stating that Judge Trimble, of Kentucky, has declared for Chase, and that the Kentucky delegation are to meet at Albany, New York, June 28th, in order to aid the Chase interest. The paragraph is absurd as untrue. As for Judge Trimble, he is for the nominee of the New York Convention, and he don't happen to think that man will be the Chief Justice.

It is understood the McKee-Young contested case will be disposed of shortly. The report, which was referred back to the committee, has been put in the hands of a sub-committee, who will certainly so report that the House will award the seat to McKee. The committee holds that all effects of an election appointed by a "rebel judge" are not legally appointed, and under this nearly [illegible] of Young's vote are ruled out. If the House [illegible] this view it may cause much trouble hereafter. Perhaps it is as well for your people to make the best.

Whether the name of Chief Justice Chase is brought before the Democratic Convention or not, his popularity is increasing rapidly with the people, and his position and influence are looked to with hope by the conservative masses both North and South, as [illegible] the cause of reconstruction and Union. During his recent visit to Richmond, Va., he mixed freely with gentlemen lately attached to the Confederate cause, and expressed such frank and generous sentiments as commanded the confidence and esteem of men hitherto of the most diametrically opposed political views with himself. In company with Gov. Wise and other distinguished men of Virginia, he pointed to the fact that the [illegible] and intelligence of the State was excluded from the control of political affairs, while those who were qualified, by permission of Congress, to hold office, were in most cases utterly unfit for the duties, evidently indicating his earnest desire to see the sorrows and political disabilities of the South removed, and the reign of "peace and good will" restored once more.

The female suffrage question is likely soon to make its appearance in Congress. On Saturday a memorial on the subject was read before the Committee on the District of Columbia, which was signed by [illegible] females, and a like number of males. Among the former were Mrs. E. [illegible] and E. S. [illegible], Miss Lydia D. Hall, formerly of Kansas, Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. Anna Denton [illegible], among the latter [illegible] the remarked was [illegible] T. Downing (colored). The argument of the memorial set forth the freeing of [illegible] thousand slaves, and the conferring of the right of suffrage upon eight thousand negroes in the District, which was claimed had been a great step in progress and [illegible] the condition of civil government of this land, and therefore the [illegible] that if the right to vote were given to women a still closer approach to the [illegible] might be expected. The old arguments, taxation without representation, the enfranchisement of women, equal freedom, &c., &c., were reiterated without additional force or striking illustration.

The memorial asks enfranchisement of course only for the women of the district, and those only the white women; but why the distinction? If the colored brothers, Sambo, Pompey and Cæsar, may march arm and arm with white men to the polls, why may not Dinah have her vote as well? There is just as much reason in the one case as in the other. They [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] and her [illegible] side by side, followed by the black women of the allies in this district "marching the [illegible] of freedom." [illegible] is required, and so Dinah is [illegible] to stand on her [illegible], every woman in the city would be there to [illegible]. God help us! These be the teachers of the people, the apostles of civilization, at least in their own estimation, who invite such a state of things, and call it progress, [illegible] our land!

Gen. John A. Logan, who played so subordinate a part in the impeachment farce, is evidently dissatisfied with his obscurity, and desires to fill a larger space in the public eye. He has accordingly proposed to remove the capital somewhere else from Washington. Whether this is only one of those periodical threats made to frighten the people of Washington who have been behaving very badly of late to the Radicals, by defeating their municipal ticket, or whether Logan desires a stalking horse [illegible] to ride, so as to attract public attention, is not yet [illegible]. The [illegible] papers which seize every occasion for caricature and humor will no doubt give us Logan in the exceedingly appropriate character of "Jack the great [illegible]."

Our distinguished fellow citizen Hon. Thos. B. Florence, long [illegible] here, but always retaining his citizenship in Pennsylvania, will be a candidate for Congress in Philadelphia this fall. Col. Florence served ten years in Congress and although the Radicals had three thousand majority at the last election, they fear Florence will be elected, such is his popularity.

CITY FEATURES.

Great Bargains in Dry Goods.—It will be seen by the conspicuous advertisement in another column of that clever gentleman, Mr. H. H. Neal, that during the next thirty days he will offer the large, rich and elegant stock of dry goods, cloaks, mantles, shawls, silks, dress goods, &c., at seventy five cents on the dollar. The goods are all fresh and desirable and the public will be satisfied with Mr. Neal's assurance that he will sell rare bargains. Of course the ladies will flock to the corner of Fourth and Jefferson as they are always on hand when good articles are offered at low prices.

☞ Messrs. Cropper & Patton, well old and experienced produce and commission merchants, well and most favorably known to our Eastern, have re-established themselves in business at No. — Third street. We take pleasure in calling attention to their card and in commending them as men of integrity, capacity, and energy, who will give faithful attention to all business confided to them.

Pewbell House Drawing.

The St. Louis Republican of the —th says:

"It is universally acknowledged that the Pewbell House scheme offers the most liberal inducement for the investment of a five dollar bill than any enterprise ever gotten up in this country. The property [illegible] [illegible] "July [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which are given in [illegible] for [illegible]"

Certificates to be had at Scott Glass's bookstore and Willard [illegible].

New Lodge of Good Templars.

Another new lodge of Good Templars was organized at Knob Creek Church, Bullitt county, on Tuesday night by Mr. J. J. Hickman, D. G. W. C. T. of Kentucky. It was organized with seventeen charter members and called the Hickman Lodge in honor of the worthy founder, whose labors in the great temperance reform movement in our State have accomplished so much. We wish the new lodge abundant success, and trust they will rapidly increase in numbers. We can say to our friends in that section that it is a noble order and worthy of their encouragement. The following is a list of the officers elected:

James W. [illegible], W. C. T.
Miss Lucy [illegible], W. V. T.
T. H. [illegible], W. S.
H. Brashear, W. F. S.
Wm. H. Anderson, W. T.
R. H. Brashear, W. M.
Miss Annie [illegible], W. D. M.
[illegible], W. I. G.
James [illegible], W. O. G.
Miss Martha McNutt, R. H. S.
Miss Martha [illegible], L. H. S.
T. P. [illegible], W. C.

Senator Doolittle.

[illegible] Senator Doolittle was one of the Chase [illegible] in Philadelphia, or took part in its proceedings. [illegible]

☞ J. K. Rutledge, a Pacific mail employe, shot himself through the head at Fort Kearny on Saturday. Cause unknown.

WALNUT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Argument of John M. Harlan, of Counsel for Appellees, Against Motion of Appellants for Summons Against Chancellor Pirtle.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky, June 12, 1868.

Watson &c., Appellants, } From Louisville Chancery Court.
vs.
Avery &c., Appellees.

May it please the Court:

Appellants, by their counsel, have moved this court to issue a summons [illegible] Chancellor Pirtle to appear [illegible] what he has not complied with the mandate of this Court in the above entitled action. The Chancellor, among [illegible] the appellants, and filed a written response to the motion, which has been read to the Court.

As the appellees have a vital interest in the result of this question, I deem it proper to present my views, lest an argument should be taken [illegible] contemplated by the motion.

I cannot forbear saying that this proceeding against the Judge of an inferior court is without parallel in the judicial history of this State. There is no precedent [illegible] found, for one such movement as has been inaugurated by the motion of appellants.

The Court is familiar with the history of this litigation. But there are a few general facts developed in the record of the original case, which, following the example set me by the opposing counsel, I will state, and which should be remembered in considering the questions now presented. It is requisite that these facts shall be stated in order to comprehend fully the objects and results of the motion now being considered. [illegible] meeting of the Walnut street Presbyterian church, called to consider [illegible] re-engaging Rev. W. T. McElroy as the stated supply of that church.

[illegible] committee [illegible] re-engagement to that [illegible]. Regardless, however, of the wishes of the congregation, thus indicated, the appellants, Watson and Gault, then elders of the church, so engaged Mr. McElroy as stated supply, and set on foot a systematic plan to force this obnoxious minister upon a church, the majority of whose members were dissatisfied with his ministrations. All this occurred before the matter reached the higher courts of the church, before any division in the Presbyterian Church, and before the commencement of this litigation. Watson and Gault, elders, supported by Fulton and Farley, trustees, determined to crush out all opposition to Mr. McElroy. As a part of the scheme to effect that result, unfounded charges were made against Avery, Hackney and other prominent members who so opposed, for the more [illegible] [illegible] more acceptable supply or [illegible] was arranged [illegible] with Rev. W. T. McElroy, acting as Moderator of the session. For the manifest purpose of preventing Hackney, an acknowledged Elder, from sitting on the court which was to try Avery, Watson, Gault and McElroy attempted to suspend him from his functions as an Elder. They declined to commune with him as Elder. The church was thus practically closed against all who did not concur with Watson and Gault as to their re-engagement of Mr. McElroy. The case went to Presbytery—from thence to Synod, which last body, in [illegible] of what it deemed its constitutional powers, and in its relations [illegible] [illegible] committee of Ministers and Elders, with power to call together the members of the Walnut Street church, for the purpose of electing additional Ruling Elders, and taking such action as was competent for such a meeting to take. A [illegible] called by the Synodical committee, elected Avery, Leech and McNaughton additional ruling elders, who were duly ordained. Ignoring the action of the Synod and of that congregational meeting, Watson and Gault refused to recognize Avery, Leech and McNaughton as elders and denied them all participation in the control or management of the church property. [illegible] Fulton and Farley, a majority of the trustees, locked and closed the house of worship in accordance with the directions of Watson and Gault. The appellees and those who cooperated with them were thus practically excluded from the church. Members of that church who preferred to adhere to the Synod and recognize its authority in preference to the government of Watson and Gault were wholly denied the privileges to which as members they were unquestionably entitled.

Finally, Avery and others appealed to the civil courts to protect them and those whom they represented from the tyrannical domination of Watson and Gault, and to secure to them in such control of the church property as they had the right to demand.

It being made to appear to the Chancellor that the church property, over which appellees were exercising exclusive control, was going to destruction for want of repairs and proper care, the Chancellor appointed the Sheriff [illegible], Fulton, Farley and Avery, receivers to take charge of the church buildings and all property belonging to said church, during the pendency of the suit, or until the further order of the court, and they were ordered "to keep and preserve said property and keep it in repair to the best of their ability and to open the various portions of the building ready for worship, and all the services of said church, according to the rules and usages of the Presbyterian Church, and not to prevent any part of the congregation from attendance upon the meetings of said church, and [illegible] the use thereof according to their right to and privileges as members thereof." (P. 29 the Record.)

It appearing that Fulton and Farley, who had the keys of the church building, refused to execute the foregoing order, it was, on June 15th, 1866, ordered that the receivers "open the church for divine worship and congregational meetings whenever ordered to do so by the session of the church, consisting of R. B. Avery, Thos. J. Hackney, D. McNaughton, James A. Leech, John Watson and Jos. Gault, or a majority thereof." (P. 30 of Record.) This order became an absolute necessity, so as to secure an equal enjoyment of the church property by all the church members during the litigation.

This last order did not please the excluded elders, Watson and Gault. They seemed to do all they could to thwart the court below in its efforts to protect all the members of the church, and on the 11th July, 1866, the Chancellor ordered, until the hearing of the cause, that the receivers have the said church building opened—

"1. For meetings of the session, on notice to them or a session.

"2. For the Sabbath school, every Sunday morning at 15 minutes before 9 o'clock.

"3. For divine service, every Sabbath forenoon at 15 minutes before 11, and at night at 15 minutes before 8 o'clock, but subject to such changes as the session may direct.

"As to the question who shall officiate in the pulpit, it does not to this court now, and it is hoped it never will." (P. 100.)

The receivers did not act in harmony, or properly execute the orders of court, and the Chancellor finally, on the 21st June, 1866, directed the Marshal to take possession of the church property, and open the same for the purposes already indicated. (P. 147.)

I have been particular in stating these various orders made during the progress of the cause, for the purpose of showing that the Chancellor's object throughout the litigation was to protect all the members in the enjoyment and use of the church property.

This matter remained until the final decree of May 7, 1867, when the management of the church property for the purposes of religious worship was committed to McNaughton, Avery, Leech, Hackney, Watson, and Gault. (p 301.)

An appeal was prosecuted to this court. That appeal brought before this court the single question as to whether Avery, McNaughton, and Leech were elders. It raised no question of schism or division, nor as to who constituted the Walnut street Presbyterian church. This opinion of this court was reversed so far as Avery, McNaughton, and Leech were adjudged to be elders, and entitled as such to the management of the church property in conjunction with Watson, Gault and Hackney. The original mandate of this court was as follows:

"Wherefore it is considered that the judgment be reversed, and the cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the petition, and adjudge to appellants between the parties."

The counsel for appellants did not ask that the mandate, and they petitioned this court to so modify it as to read, in substance, as follows:

"Wherefore the judgment is reversed, and the cause remanded, with directions to the court below, by proper orders, to restore the Marshal of that court, or the parties [illegible] therein, the possession and use of the church building and property in the state in which it was in the hands of appellants, from whom it was taken by the order of 21st June, 1866, and as shown by the Marshal's return filed on the 19th day of April, 1867, and to dismiss the petition, and adjudge to appellants their costs."

Appellees resisted the proposed modification of the mandate. In the written argument of this counsel it was distinctly stated [illegible] such specific orders should be given to the Chancellor, because appellees intended to show, when the opportunity was presented, that a new set of trustees had been elected, and that the parties who thus sought a specific order to put them into possession were no longer original judgment as to the church property, [illegible] members of the Walnut street Presbyterian church, and had joined another and wholly different church organization, thereby forfeiting all of their interest in the property as members of the church or otherwise.

After an elaborate argument, and upon mature deliberation, this court declined to give the specific mandate asked by appellants' counsel, and directed the following mandate to issue:

"Wherefore, the judgment is reversed, and the cause remanded with directions to the court below, [illegible] in restoring the possession, control and use of the church property, [illegible] the one or the other, [illegible] to the appellants, and to dismiss the petition."

Thus did this court deliberately commit to the Chancellor the discretion to restore or not, [illegible] upon proper notice and upon the whole facts, the possession, control and use of the church property.

When the mandate of the appellees court was filed below, appellants' counsel made a motion that their clients be put in possession of the property by an order of court. Appellees [illegible] to any such order, and, as in [illegible] the reasons why such an order would be illegal and improper, they presented to the Chancellor a petition in equity—the commencement of a new action—in which they make the following material allegations, to which the special attention of the court is asked. We give them in the precise words of the petition and at length, because opposing counsel seemed to wholly misapprehend the character in which the parties to the new suit are, and the precise import of the allegations made. Here they are:

[illegible] the members of the Walnut street Presbyterian church [illegible]

According to the constitution, laws and usages of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, of which said Walnut street Presbyterian church is a part [illegible] [illegible]

Now plaintiffs say that if said Avery, McNaughton and Leech are not elders [illegible] [illegible] Hackney is the only [illegible] [illegible] according to the constitution, laws and usages of said church [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] plaintiffs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] said church.

Neither of the defendants Watson and Gault are [illegible] in said Walnut street church, but are either of defendants Fulton and Farley trustees of said church, nor are said Watson, Gault, Fulton, and Farley, or either of them, now members of said church, or [illegible], nor have they or either of them at this time the lawful [illegible] in the property of said church, but defendants, and each of them, have voluntarily withdrawn, separated and seceded from the Walnut street Presbyterian church and from the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and have, each of them, attached and [illegible] members of a religious organization wholly different, and [illegible] from said Walnut street Presbyterian church, and said Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and [illegible] [illegible]. Defendants, and each of them, have renounced and repudiated, and do now renounce and repudiate, the jurisdiction and authority of said Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and of said Walnut street Presbyterian church.

That, according to the Constitution and laws of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, as organized when said Walnut street church was organized, as aforesaid, as [illegible] and as it has always existed since that time, the spiritual government of said church is [illegible] through and by means of sessions, [illegible], synods and a General Assembly, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Parties who are dwelling, in this progressive age, to try the old-fashioned mode of appeal will resort to these rules so as to hasten Judges to accede to their wishes.

The separation, withdrawal and secession of said Watson and [illegible] from said Walnut street Presbyterian church and from the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, [illegible] [illegible]

Plaintiffs say that, in said separation, withdrawal and secession of defendants [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Plaintiffs further say that the defendants have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Plaintiffs say that as those who are really [illegible] [illegible] Hays [illegible] [illegible]

Plaintiffs [illegible] the defendants, if they get possession of the church property, will carry out such purpose, and [illegible] Hays to preach in said church.

Plaintiffs further say that the regular Sabbath has been set apart by the members of said Walnut street church and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in accordance with the rules and usages of [illegible] [illegible]

And defendants have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Plaintiffs further say that there is not one single member of said Walnut street church who is now and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] who does not recognize Avery, Leech and McNaughton to be elders, [illegible] Fulton and Farley to be trustees of said church.

The members of said church, at the time [illegible] [illegible] by the legal members thereof [illegible] D. McPherson and D. K. Ashcraft, who were duly and legally elected trustees at the last regular election of trustees of said church. Said election was held at the house of worship of said church, at the time and place [illegible] by the charter of said church, by the [illegible] members of the congregation, who were [illegible] notified for that purpose at least one week prior to said election. Said subsequent to said election, a meeting of all the members of said church, male and female, [illegible] from the pulpit of said church on Sabbath day for that purpose, was held, which [illegible] said election for trustees, and at said meeting [illegible] the said election of McDougal, McPherson and Ashcraft, as trustees of said church was unanimously ratified.

Plaintiffs also state that after the —— day of July, 1866, and prior to the final judgment in said action, from which said appeal was prosecuted, they and those in whose behalf they sue made repairs upon said house of worship which was absolutely essential to prevent said house from going to destruction. These were made under the direction of the court, and without any objection from defendants. These repairs amounted to not less than $1,000, and defendants contributed nothing to [illegible] whatever, nor did those who went out of the church with them contribute anything to such repairs.

The premises considered, they pray that the defendants be enjoined and restrained from any further prosecution of their motion in said action [illegible] February 1, 1868, for an order to put them in the possession of said [illegible] and from final [illegible] and [illegible], and upon final hearing plaintiffs pray that defendants be perpetually enjoined from all proceedings by motion, rule or otherwise, to obtain the possession, control or use of said church property, [illegible] [illegible] plaintiffs and those on whose behalf they sue, from the possession and use of said property. No persons whatsoever has been asked or obtained.

I do not [illegible] to repeated them, plaintiffs pray that an account be taken of [illegible] made upon said property, that the amount thereof be adjudged to them and a lien upon said property in [illegible] the payment of the same, and that the same be paid them before any final order in said action be made.

The motion of appellees for an injunction, in the new action, was resisted by appellants, the motion was submitted, and the questions elaborately argued.

The Chancellor subsequently dismissed the original petition of Avery and others in the old suit, and adjudged costs against them. He also ordered that, upon the execution of bond in the penalty of $5,000, an injunction issue against the appellants, restraining them from all attempts by rule, motion or otherwise to obtain the possession or control of the church property in contest.

This new action, with the injunction, is now pending in the inferior court, as appellants' counsel have shown by the record they have filed.

The parties are preparing to take proof upon the new and important issues presented [illegible] [illegible] never [illegible] involved in this church litigation. The appellants have never given notice of any motion to dissolve the injunction granted by the Chancellor. They have answered, and the issues are thus made up. Notwithstanding all this, the appellants have come to this court by their counsel, and asked a rule or order which will compel Chancellor Pirtle to overrule his own injunction in another action, and place them in the possession of church property pending the litigation in the second action, which will decide whether they have any interest whatever in that property.

Was I not, therefore, justified in saying that this movement against the Judge of the inferior court is an extraordinary one in what every phase it may be regarded.

In this aspect it will be observed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the original [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I shall [illegible] ask the [illegible] of this court to review the original case upon a rule [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] rights, [illegible] [illegible]

Although the Chancellor should not, upon the mere reversal of a decree under which money has been collected, make an order of restitution, as a matter of course, but may, if further proceedings are to be taken in the principal suit for ascertaining the equities of the parties, make such order as will secure the proper application under the final decree, yet we are satisfied that when the decree of reversal extends, as it did in this case, to a dismissal of the bill for want of equity in the demand set up, or for want of jurisdiction in the court, the order for restitution cannot be resisted on the ground of any equity then disposed of by the dismissal of the bill. And we are also satisfied that it would be an inconvenient practice to [illegible] to any such order, and, [illegible] the broad discretion purposely left to him by this court, and under the sanction of his oath as a judicial officer, he made the only order in the case which he could properly make, viz: to dismiss the petition of Avery and others with costs to the opposing side. If he should have done more than that the remedy which appellants had was by appeal. That is the appointed mode whereby the errors of inferior courts may be corrected. The order which Chancellor Pirtle made in the original case, upon the filing of the mandate of this court, was final, and from it an appeal could have been prosecuted. Avery, however, to the old tried ways in which the opinion of the appellate court is to be had, appellants have invented the present novel motion, by which extraordinary proceeding they hope not only to retry the questions heretofore disposed of in this court, but forestall the trial of the new action in equity, in which they have been enjoined from doing that which they are now seeking to accomplish.

It will be well for this court to consider the results which will flow from the success of the motion here made by appellants.

It is safe to say that in nine out of ten of the cases before this court, where the judgments of the inferior courts are reversed, the direction in the mandate is, in general terms, for such action by the inferior court as may be consistent with the opinion of this court. If, in all such cases, the inferior court renders a judgment which is deemed by one of the parties inconsistent with the opinion of this court, what is the remedy? What has been the universally accepted mode to correct any such error? Has it ever before been supposed that it was competent or proper by rule to require the Judge of the inferior court to abandon his official duties and appear in person before the appellate tribunal, and there discuss the propriety of the judgment complained of? Is not an appeal the only recognized or appropriate remedy? I know of nothing in this case to exempt it from the operation of principles never before doubted by the legal profession in Kentucky. I am aware that it would be gratifying to Messrs. Watson and Gault, at the head of not exceeding eighteen or twenty followers, to be invested with such absolute authority by this court as would enable them to exclude from the Walnut street Presbyterian church a large and flourishing congregation, now thoroughly united under its faithful and devoted pastor. But I protest, in the name of the law and of justice, against this attempt to forestall the more fairly and legitimately made in another action which is to determine whether they and their associates have any interest whatever in the church property.

This court, by the constitution, has "*appellate jurisdiction only*." If, however, the motion of appellants is sustained, we may look hereafter for an entirely new species of litigation in this court, viz: *original* cases inaugurated against the judges of Circuit, Chancery, and Common Pleas courts, by means of *rules*, to appear at the State Capital and show cause why they have not entered certain orders which disappointed litigants imagined they should have entered. Parties who are dwelling, in this progressive age, to try the old-fashioned mode of appeal will resort to these rules so as to hasten Judges to accede to their wishes. The counsel who preceded me in this argument referred to the case of Gorham vs. Luckett, 6 B. Mon., as an authority in support of the present proceeding. We confidently insist that that case is not at all in point. What were the facts in Gorham vs. Luckett?

The Franklin County Court entered up an order removing Gorham from the office of jailer, and appointing Luckett in his stead. Gorham contested the authority of the County Court to remove him. The contest reached the courts, and this court decided in favor of Gorham, reversing and annulling the orders of the County Court removing him, and the cause was remanded to the County Court of Franklin county "with directions to make an order setting the said orders aside." (6 B. Mon., 169.)

The Franklin County Court refused to make the order required by the mandate of this court. Thereupon the court awarded a rule against the County Court to show cause why it had refused to record and carry into effect the mandate of this court. (6 B. Mon., 638.)

Be it observed that that was the case of a mandate from a superior to an inferior court directing a *particular order* to be entered. The inferior tribunal had no discretion left it. It had nothing to do and was not allowed to do anything but to make a specific entry upon its records. That it refused to do. This was a contempt of the authority of the higher court, which had power to enforce its own mandate. How unlike that is the case in hand. The inferior court is here left to determine, from the facts as they might be presented to it when called to act, what were "proper corrective proceedings" as to the possession, use, and control of the church property. This court declined to designate even what were such proceedings. If Chancellor Pirtle, who was not directed to enter any specific order, erred in the judgment he gave when the mandate was filed—if he erred in awarding the injunction against the appellants seeking to obtain possession of the property before any order of restitution was entered—if he erred in confining his action so far as the original case was concerned, to a dismissal of our action, these are *errors* simply, which the *appellate* tribunal can only correct by appeal regularly prosecuted. It transcends its constitutional powers when it attempts to revise these errors, if errors they be, upon a rule against the judge of the inferior court, to which the opposing party in interest is not a necessary party, and whose appearance by counsel is simply by the courtesy of the court. A rule would not, in any case, be allowable except where there has been a contempt of this court's orders. And the question of contempt could not arise unless the inferior court had refused to enter a specific order of this court.

There are cases in which a judgment which has been affirmed by this court, or which has been entered in pursuance of its mandate, may be vacated by a petition in the Circuit Court. (18 B. Mon. 775.) And say this court: "Although *regularly* it should not be filed, until the mandate of this court was carried into effect, yet if it were filed *before*, and presented a sufficient cause for vacating or modifying the judgment of the Circuit Court after expiration of the term, if one had been rendered, it might be sustained, yet if it failed to present such a cause, and only presented matters that might have been introduced into the case, and relied upon before it was originally tried in the Circuit Court, it could not be maintained, but should be disregarded, and the mandate of this court be executed." (18 B. Mon., 775.)

The doctrine is here broadly asserted that an order of the Circuit Court entered in pursuance of mandate of this court, may be vacated by petition, for causes arising subsequent to the trial of the original case in the inferior court, and that such petition may be filed and acted upon, though it might be *irregular* to do so, *before* the mandate of the Court of Appeals was entered in the inferior court. What has been the course pursued by appellees in this case?

Upon the return of the case to the inferior court, the appellants demanded to be restored to the exclusive possession of the church property. Upon what ground? Because, as they allege, they were in the exclusive possession when the litigation commenced and the decree of the Chancellor placing Avery, Leech and McNaughton in joint possession with them, having been reversed by this court, they claimed to be restored to that exclusive possession.

Grant for argument's sake (and only for that purpose) that upon the face of the record of the original case the appellants were entitled to be placed in the exclusive possession of the church property, does it therefore result that it must be done, whatever may have occurred after the final trial of the original action in the Chancery Court? If the fact were brought to the attention of the Chancellor in a proper mode that the appellants who sought his aid to get possession of the church property had, since the original decree, renounced all connection with the Walnut street church, or had withdrawn therefrom, or had openly united with the Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, or Episcopal church, and had thereby lost all interest in the property, would he be compelled to do so inequitable a thing as to put these outsiders into possession? If the Chancellor were advised in a proper mode, of the fact that Fulton and Farley were not now trustees, although they may have been such at the commencement of the litigation, would he be compelled upon a mere technicality, to put them, as trustees, in possession? These were the considerations, it may be inferred, which induced this court to refrain from giving any specific orders to the Chancellor, and to leave to him to make such corrective orders as to the possession of the property as might, in his judicial discretion, be proper upon the facts as then presented. If this court intended that the question of possession should turn alone upon the record of the original action, why did it not order possession to be given appellants? Why commit the whole matter to the discretion of the Chancellor and then by rule, not by appeal, over-ride that discretion, and annul an injunction for the dissolution of which no motion has ever been made, and thus indirectly and prematurely decide a new and undecided action, involving issues wholly different from the original case?

The bare statement of the case affords abundant refutation of the proposition contended for by the opposing side.

But there are authorities precisely in point, which fully sustain the action of the Chancellor.

I refer first to the case of Morgan vs. Hart, 9 B. Mon., — Morgan obtained a judgment for money against Hart, and collected the same under judgment. Hart appealed, and this court reversed the judgment of the inferior court. Upon the return of the case, Hart asked a rule upon Morgan to return the money he had collected from him under the judgment which had been reversed. Morgan attempted to plead certain offsets, not embraced in the original action. This court said:

[see quotation above]

the broad discretion purposely left to him by this court, and under the sanction of his oath as a judicial officer, he made the only order in the case which he could properly make.

allow any other demand outside of the original suit, and not disposed of by the decree, to be brought into litigation on the rule or motion for restitution. Such demand, if just and subsisting, should be set up in an independent suit, and if there be any equitable reason for not enforcing the order or decree for restitution, it should be made available as a ground for enjoining and not for preventing or modifying the order of restitution.

The remedy indicated in that case as proper has been substantially pursued by the appellees in this case.

The appellees are all members of the Walnut street Presbyterian church. They do not, as the opposing counsel seem to think, sue as elders of the church. As members of that church, they have a beneficial interest in the property. No matter who are the Ruling Elders they have the right to worship in the church building. They have, as members, an unquestionable right to appeal to the civil Courts to protect their use of the property against the intrusion of those who have no interest in the property. In their petition they say to the Chancellor, in substance, Watson, Gault, Fulton and Farley, who claim to be officers in said church; the two former to be Elders and the two latter to be Trustees, are not now members of the church, much less officers—they have since the original judgment voluntarily withdrawn, separated and seceded from the Walnut street Presbyterian church and from the Presbyterian church in the United States of America of which it has always formed a part, they have united themselves with another church wholly different from and independent of that church of whose property they seek to obtain possession; they are now under the authority and recognize the jurisdiction of that church which is represented by the Southern General Assembly, with which the Walnut street church was never connected. They have avowed a purpose, if they get possession, to close the doors of the church against the Rev. John S. Hays, the lawfully elected pastor of that church, who is recognized as such by all who are now the members of that church. They have avowed that, if they get possession, they will not allow the members of said church, who recognize Mr. Hays as pastor, to celebrate the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in said church, under his ministration; that said Fulton and Farley are not trustees of said church; that McPherson, McDougal, and Ashcraft are now trustees, having been duly and legally elected by the congregation, upon due notice and in the prescribed form, which election was subsequently ratified by the congregation, male and female, at a meeting called for that purpose; and that, therefore, appellants have no interest whatever in the church property.

Upon these grounds the Chancellor was asked not to put appellants in possession, but enjoin them from seeking it by motion, suit or otherwise. Let it be observed that the Chancellor acted, and could act alone upon the statements of the new petition in equity. The appellants appeared to the motion for an injunction. They filed no affidavits, nor asked for time to produce any. The motion for an injunction, upon the face of the papers, was submitted without objection and elaborately argued. In view of all this, which is patent upon the record, is it not passing strange that counsel will contend that appellants had no notice of the granting of the injunction.

The petition set forth facts not developed in the original action, but arising after the final judgment therein. It was an "independent suit," as it should have been, according to the opinion in Morgan vs. Hart, supra. The opposing counsel have argued that it was not an independent suit. Why, it has every characteristic of a new suit. It purports upon its face to be a petition in equity. It presents new causes of action never developed in the original suit. It seeks an injunction against all attempts of appellants in the old action to get possession of the church property. Because this petition was presented for the purpose of showing reasons why no order of restitution should be made in the old suit, it did not, therefore, lose its character as the commencement of a new action.

Did not this petition show a demand or claim, which was "just and subsisting," in favor of the members of the church who presented it? Did it not set forth "equitable reasons" why the Chancellor should not do what he was asked to do, viz: put the church property in the possession and under the control of those who had no earthly claim thereto? Did it not present reasons of an overwhelming and conclusive character why appellants should be enjoined from seeking possession?

If the facts set forth in appellees' petition were true, what interest had appellants in the church property, either as members or otherwise?

In Shannon vs. Frost, 3 B. Mon., 258, it was decided in reference to a conveyance to the use of the Frankfort Baptist church, as an organized body of professing Christians, that

"Every member of that church has a beneficial interest in the property thus conveyed, so long as he or she shall continue to be a member, but no longer. It is only as a constituent element of the aggregated body or church, that any person can acquire or hold, as a cestui que trust, any interest in the property thus dedicated to that church. * * * * Then, not being now members of the church to whose use the ground was conveyed, the appellants seem no longer to be entitled to any beneficial interest in that property, nor to any other right which this court can either enforce or recognize; and consequently this old church, as organized at the date of that conveyance, and still subsisting, must be deemed to be entitled to the exclusive use and enjoyment of the property for all the purposes for which it was first dedicated."

In Hadden, &c., vs. Chorn, &c., 8 B. Mon., 78, it is said:

"Whether the defendants are considered as expelled members, or merely as a seceding minority, is deemed wholly unimportant in reference to their claim. The question is whether they are members of the church or the party for whose use the property has been dedicated. If they are not, it is manifest that they have no interest. They have not only repudiated the authority and government of the party which we think constitutes the church, but they disclaim belonging to it, and have set up and organized a society wholly independent of it. Whether they have ceased to be members by expulsion, or have voluntarily withdrawn, the effect is either case, as to their right to the property in contest, is the same."

The petition in equity for injunction comes squarely up to these cases. The property in contest here was conveyed by Rev. E. P. Humphrey and wife to the "Trustees of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church," an organized body of professing Christians, and to their successors, to be chosen by the congregation. Said trustees were, in 1854, incorporated by an act of the Legislature. By said act a trustee vacated his office when he ceased to be a member of the church. (2 Sess. Acts, 1853-4, p. 200.)

It is therefore manifest both upon the facts stated, which must be taken as true, and upon the authorities, that appellants have no interest in the church property, and that their attempt, upon the face simply of the record of the original suit to obtain possession, is a fraud upon the Chancellor, to the execution of which he could not lend his aid, but which he should, as he did, enjoin. The power of the Chancellor to do what he has done is sustained by other authorities.

I refer to Kane vs. Pilcher, 7 B Mon, 653, in which it was said:

As the slave had been sold under the decree of the Chancellor, and the money paid over to the complainants, and as the decree had been reversed by this court, and the slave held not subject to the complainants demand, it was right and proper that the Chancellor should order the repayment of the money either to the defendant, to whom the slave actually belonged, or to such person claiming the fund as in equity was entitled to it.

Here it was conceded that the Chancellor could go outside of the record, and when the question of restitution was brought up could award a fund to such person as "*in equity* was entitled to it." He was not held to the literal reading of the record, nor confined in his action to the parties of record.

In Dupuy vs. Roebuck, 7 Alabama, 484, it was decided that even an action would not lie for money had and received, paid on a judgment which was subsequently reversed, if the defendant can show a just and equitable ground to retain it, connected with it, or growing out of the case in which the judgment is vacated.

In Stewart vs. Conner, 9 Alabama, 803, it was decided that where a decree of the Orphans' Court in Alabama, upon the final settlement of an estate, was reversed after it had been satisfied by the executor, the latter could not recover back the amount paid, in an action for money had and received, if the party in whose favor the decree was rendered *can show that it was justly due*.

In Ewing vs. Peck, 26 Alabama, 413, it was decided that money paid under a *pluries fi. fa.*, pending a motion to quash a previous execution on the ground of the defendant's discharge in bankruptcy, may be recovered in assumpsit after the rendition of a judgment quashing the writ, unless the party receiving it can show some equity, arising out of the same transaction, which justifies its retention. Smeade 27 Miss. (5 Cush.) 227, to the same effect.

But it is strenuously insisted by counsel that the court below should have at least entered an order of restitution, even if it were thereafter enjoined. This would have been an unnecessary ceremony, even were it conceded that appellants were entitled to an order of restitution. Why should the Chancellor enter an order of restitution and then immediately thereafter enjoin its enforcement? "Regularly," as stated in McLean vs. Nixon, 18 B. Mon., the mandate of the appellate court should be first entered before its execution is suspended or interfered with by subsequent proceedings. But, as stated in that case, this is a mere *irregularity*, not to be regarded as any ground for reversal even upon appeal. The present case, however, is not one in which any order of restitution could have been properly entered in the face of the petition in equity for an injunction. It is unlike any reported case, and it cannot be that the Chancellor should have ordered restitution to Watson & Co., when, before he made the order, he was advised of the institution of a new action, in which, for sufficient reasons, he was asked to enjoin appellants from seeking restitution or possession of the church property. An entry of an order of restitution, if at any time proper, should be suspended until the injunction case was disposed of. "If the injunction was finally disposed of, the original case would be still within the power of the court, so as to enforce restitution according to the right of the case. The dismissal of the petition would not have prevented this. (7 B Mon. 654.)

I insist, however, that appellants were not entitled to restitution in any state of case. They were never put out of possession. The Chancellor put others in joint possession with appellants, whereupon the latter voluntarily abandoned possession, leaving appellees in the exclusive occupancy of the church property. The dismissal of our petition annulled so much of the former action as put appellees in possession, and appellants now ask the Chancellor to put them in a position which they voluntarily abandoned.

Much has been said about the Chancellor having disturbed the exclusive possession of appellants before the final trial. An examination of the orders referred to heretofore will show that the Chancellor was forced to take this course so as to prevent Watson, Gault & Co., by their rule or ruin policy, from excluding from the church building the large majority of the congregation who obeyed the Synod of Kentucky, and who were averse to having Mr. McElroy forced upon their church by two Elders. The object of the Chancellor was to protect all the members of the church in their use of the property. His action was in harmony with the statute which contemplates that, during litigation, all parties shall have unobstructed access to their house of worship. If, however, it were conceded that the Chancellor erred in some interlocutory orders, that cannot, in any measure, affect the propriety of the Chancellor's action when he granted the injunction upon the facts as then presented to him. As already stated, the Chancellor, by consent of the parties, considered the application for injunction alone, upon the original record and statements of the petition. I say, by consent of the parties, because appellants appeared to the motion for injunction, objected to its being granted, argued it upon the original record and the new petition alone, asked no time to file affidavits, and finally, the motion for injunction was submitted without objection. More than this, no notice was necessary under the Code. Even had the Chancellor declined to hear appellants upon the application for the injunction, his action in that regard is not subject to revision by this mode of procedure.

If there were no other ground for granting the injunction, the allegation as to the repairs made by appellees under the sanction of the court would suffice. (Hadden vs. Chorn, 8 B. Mon.)

In the suggestions I have made, I have endeavored to present my views in a connected form, without stopping to answer various points raised by opposing counsel, and which, in my judgment, were not material to the decision of the main issue. Some of these points it may be proper to notice very briefly.

1. One of appellants' counsel insisted that Hackney was not an elder. He said that that was apparent from the original record, which developed that Watson, Gault and McElroy had suspended Hackney. We confess our surprise at this position, since this court, upon the original record, decided that Hackney was an elder, and entitled to participate in the management of the church property.

2. One of appellants' counsel insisted that McPherson, McDougal and Ashcraft could not be trustees, because they were not elected at a congregational meeting, called by Watson and Gault, who were declared to be a majority of the legal elders. This proposition implies that the sanction of the elders is essential to the validity of a congregational meeting to elect trustees. We must express again our surprise that able counsel will announce such a proposition. Elders have charge of the spiritual affairs of a congregation. Trustees have the legal title to and possession of the church's property. By the terms of the deed of Humphrey and wife, and by the provisions of the charter of the Walnut-street Presbyterian church, trustees of that church are elected by the congregation, and there is nothing in either, nor are there any precedents in ecclesiastical or civil courts, which indicate that an election of trustees by a congregation is invalid and void unless preceded by a call from the ruling elders.

3. In the closing portion of the Chancellor's response there occurs the following paragraph:

"If this court shall make an order that I, as Chancellor, shall put those persons in possession of this church as ruling elders, I will immediately obey the order; but without such order or some explanation of the mandate, while it appears on the record of the court that they are not even members of the *Presbyterian church of the United States*, as here set forth, I will not do such violence in this case, *I will not do such violence to the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, as to put them over his disciples*."

Appellants' counsel deem it proper to characterize this as "unseemly arraignment, raving fanaticism." He construes the words of the Chancellor as indicating that he regards Avery and others as "disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ," while he regards Watson and others as only "persons."

The language of the Chancellor is not liable to any such interpretation as is here given it. He disclaimed any such purpose in the presence of the court. He meant only to say, as his language clearly imports, that unless ordered by this court, he would not put the property of professing Christians in the hands of those who had no interest therein, so long as the record showed that they had no such interest. He referred to the record as it stood, when the injunction was granted, and as the facts appeared in the petition. There is absolutely nothing in all the record which even conduces to show that the Chancellor has had any desire to act otherwise than with entire fairness to both sides in this unfortunate controversy.

4. Appellants' counsel argued that we proposed to the new suit, to retry the questions as to the eldership of Avery, McNaughton and Leech. This is an entire mistake. The plaintiffs in the new action sued, as members of the church, to be protected against the unlawful intrusion of appellants, who are not now members of that church.

In conclusion I must be permitted to say that, in my humble judgment, there is not the semblance of an excuse for the interposition of this court in the manner asked by appellants.

The court can infer from the record filed by appellants, as well as from the original action, that there is now worshiping in the Walnut street church a large congregation of professing Christians under a pastor duly and regularly elected and who is recognized as such. There is perfect harmony now among them. They have an organized Sunday-school numerously attended, and in addition have a mission school under its charge, which is doing incalculable good. They are all members of that church, and have a beneficial interest in the property. Watson and Gault, with a small squad of seceding members, come to this court and ask such an order as that the court must know will result in the expulsion of the Rev. Mr. Hays and his large congregation from the house of worship. This enlightened court will never lend its aid to the perpetration of such a grievous wrong. It will leave the parties to prepare for the trial of the new action, in which will be determined finally who are entitled to the property in contest. It will not, in the indirect mode here attempted, compel the Chancellor to override his injunction in a different action, practically forestall the trial of that action, and place property, upon which appellees have in good faith expended more than $1,000 in repairs, in the hands of those who have no interest in it, and who have never contributed anything to those repairs.

OFFICIAL.

CHARTER CONVENTION.

Tuesday Evening, June 16, 1868.

Present—George W. Morris, President, and all the members except Messrs. McClarran, [illegible], and Traube.

The convention was opened with prayer by Dr. J. W. Maxwell, of the Methodist church.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

President Morris had leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Hughes moved that the regular sessions of the convention [illegible] on Tuesday and Friday nights, commencing at 8 o'clock and adjourning at 10½ o'clock, which motion was adopted.

Mr. Bate, from the Committee on Departments of the City Government, stated that the committee would submit their report at the next meeting of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Baird, the Convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Brewster in the chair.

Mr. Brannin, during the sitting of the committee, presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on police be instructed to report on the expediency of the following, touching the appointment of the police force of the city, to-wit: That there shall be four Police Commissioners, none of whom shall be a member of the council; two of whom shall be appointed by the Council. The third shall be elected Chief of Police, and be elected by the Council. The fourth shall be the Mayor of the city, who shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of the police commission aforesaid. These said commissioners shall have the appointing and dismissing of the police. The Mayor shall be chief over all.

On motion, the same was referred to the committee on police.

Mr. Bowser presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on police make their report, in accordance with the constitution of the State of Kentucky, in relation to the election or appointment of a police force for the city of Louisville.

Col. Boone moved to amend, as follows:

Resolved, That the convention will take no further action on the police department until the decision of the suit now pending in the Court of Appeals, or the constitutional question of electing the police be decided.

On motion of Mr. Baird, the committee arose, Vice President G. W. Herbert took the chair.

Dr. Maxwell presented the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the judges of the several courts are respectfully requested to excuse the members of this Convention from serving as jurors during the existence of this Convention, and that the Clerk is hereby directed to communicate this request to said judges.

Mr. Baird presented the following resolution:

Resolved by the Convention, That the Mayor shall be head of the police force of the city, and the Committee on Departments of City Government are instructed so to report.

On motion, the same was referred to Committee on Departments of the City Government.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet again on Friday evening, June 19, 1868, at eight o'clock.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Case of Rev. Lambert Young.

The New York Sun, a Republican paper, referring to this case, says:

Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, has held this excuse to be insufficient, and has committed Mr. Young to jail until he shall answer the questions of the grand jury; but it is not so certain that this is the proper course to pursue. All the evidence which Mr. Young can give as a mere looker-on can be obtained from other persons; and as to that which he became possessed of through the exercise of his authority as a priest, it certainly seems to partake, in a considerable degree, of the nature of privileged communications. At all events, Mr. Young says that he will be forever disgraced in the church if he complies with the demand of the grand jury, and he announces, respectfully but firmly, his determination not to do so. The matter will probably have to be brought before a higher court for argument and adjudication.

☞ The King of Siam has been writing up his family register, and finds he has eighty-one children.

THE WEEKLY COURIER.

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S. B. BUCKNER, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, - - - JUNE 18, 1868.

"Let Us Have Peace."

The Radical press are industriously circulating Gen. Grant's ejaculation, "Let us have peace," which is contained in his letter of acceptance of the Chicago nomination. They print it in italics; they print it in small capitals and in large capitals. They cry it out in stentorian tones, that the deaf may hear. They stand on the street corners and shout it in the most pacific ears. They startle the inoffensive Quaker, who never entertained a hostile sentiment toward any one, by crying out to him, "let us have peace!" They enter the dungeon of Father Young, that preacher of peace and good will to men, that exemplar of the Christian virtues who is now enduring the rigors of Radical legislation, and insist that he too shall let them have peace! Their outcries reach even the prisons of the South, filled with innocent men torn by military force from their peaceful avocations, and through the martial arms that guards those victims from friendly access they tauntingly shout "let us have peace." The hypocritical cry reaches even the political exile as he drags out his long banishment in the distant Tortugas, and the taunt falls like a bitter sarcasm upon his weary ear. "Peace" is now the burden of the Radical song when they alone meditate war. They cry "peace" like the wolf who prepares to to spring upon the inoffensive lamb. They sing their hallelujahs over the latest victim of a military commission, and cry for "peace!" They rivet the chains of political slavery upon whole communities of the proud Anglo-Saxon race, and say "let us have peace!" They arm the negro with the ballot and with the bullet, and sustain the usurpation by the presence of armies; yet, mingling with the clamor of arms, and the roll of the drum, and "the vile squeaking of the wry-necked fife," comes in bitter mockery from the oppressor the derisive cry, "let us have peace." Your money or your life, say the Butlers and the Sumners and the Stevenses in effect, as they pile up tax on tax to wring from the toiling masses their hard earnings, and with every turn of the screw they cry out to their tax ridden victims "let us have peace." Moving resolutely as they are doing upon the bulwarks of the Constitution, poisoning, as they daily do, the fountains of justice, and sapping by every insidious art of a corrupt policy the foundations of republican government, they are advancing in massive array to assault the very temple of liberty. And as they ceaselessly ply their instruments of destruction, mingling with the crash of falling battlements and columns is still heard their derisive shout, "let us have peace!"

Well, what hinders them from enjoying the peace for which they so incessantly cry? Not a citizen, North or South, unless he be a Radical, but wishes peace. Not a Democrat, North or South, but counsels and practices peace. They have endured oppression. They have partially suffered the infliction of many wrongs for the sake of peace. They have seen unoffending citizens at the North and at the South dragged by military force before lawless tribunals and banished or imprisoned for advocating constitutional liberty, and yet, under the endurance of such wrongs they have still counseled peace. They have witnessed the invasion by the Radicals of almost every right hitherto regarded as sacred by all civilized people, and yet have suffered in patience for the sake of peace. The people of the Southern States have been deprived of one right after another in such rapid succession, that scarce a vestige of freedom now remains to that gallant people, and yet, under the infliction of wrongs calculated to drive human nature to desperation, not a hostile arm has been lifted, not a voice has counseled resistance to the authority of the United States—all have counseled peace—all, except the Radical incendiaries who are even now busy in inciting race against race, and seeking to prepare the horrors of another St. Domingo.

If the Radicals really desire peace, why do they not follow the counsels of peace? If peace is their purpose, why, in the platform which they have put forth, did they virtually declare war against the Constitution of the country? They announce a policy which involves usurpation at the outset, not as a means of preserving "the life of the nation," but as a mode of crushing the white race beneath the heel of the Southern negro. They war incessantly upon the Constitution, and cry for peace. They cry for peace, and instead of defeating the atrocious policy of degrading the white race to which they are committed, they attempt to show their love of peace by fighting over again all the battles of the past. They would reopen the wounds which time is fast closing, they would incite to fresh bitterness the antagonisms which should be permitted to die, they would invoke into being the foul spirit of discord which every true lover of his country would see allayed, they would "pour the sweet milk of concord into hell, confound all unity on earth," and yet claim that they sigh for peace.

When we consider the antecedents of those who most loudly echo this cry of peace, we are bound to conclude that it is the merest pretext to cover the most iniquitous designs of the Radical party. It is not the peace that brings general prosperity and universal harmony in its train that these agitators want. It is the peace which follows in the train of despotism that they desire. It is the peace that fills dungeons with the victims of tyranny. It is the peace that robs the citizen of his sacred right to the writ of habeas corpus. It is the peace which fills the coffers of the Butlers, and the Stevenses, and the thousand similar representatives of Radical virtue, with gold wrung remorselessly from the impoverished and oppressed citizen. Such is the peace so much desired by Radicals whose

> "More—saving is but a sauce
> To make them hunger more, that they would forge
> Quarrels unjust against the good, and loyal,
> Destroying them for wealth."

Religious Intolerance—A Proscriptive Party and Proscriptive Candidates.

The Radicals insist on keeping alive the issues of the past. Their favorite point of attack is the attitude of the Democratic party during the war. Dodging or equivocating in their platform as to the issues of the present, they propose to run their candidates on their "record." Presenting a reticent ticket they request us to infer the present views of that institution from its past course. It it is right to go back five years, it is right to go back ten or more in our investigations. We then find that both Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax are fully committed to the most narrow bigotry and the fiercest religious proscription. Grant issued an order during the war denouncing the Jews "as a class" and expelling them without a hearing from the department commanded by him. Mr. Colfax was elected to Congress on the Know Nothing ticket in 1854. He went into Congress pledged to legislate in accordance with the solemn oath which he had voluntarily taken as a member of that proscriptive order. He had solemnly sworn that he would never give his "vote or influence for any man for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American born citizen, nor if he be a Roman Catholic."

The oath which he took on that occasion stipulated also that, in any official position empowering him to do so, he would "remove all foreigners, aliens, or Roman Catholics" from office, and "in no case appoint such to any office or place" within his gift. With Gen. Grant to proscribe the Jews "as a class," and Colfax to proscribe "the foreign born and the Roman Catholic," the Radicals propose to inaugurate a purely Gentile and strictly Protestant administration of affairs. They propose to amend the old Know Nothing slogan by ratifying under the cry of "Put none but loyal American born Protestants or Africans on guard!"

☞ The New York Times of Monday says that Miss Fanny Davenport, a daughter of E. L. Davenport, and late of the Louisville Theater, is to make her *debut* this week at Booth's Opera House in New York.

KILLED.—A man by the name of Nathaniel Burnett, a citizen of this county, was killed in Madrid Bend, on the 5th instant, by three strangers from Illinois, named Jones, Stewart, Henry L. Altman and James Henry. Stewart and Altman were arrested by constable Lacey Everett, and on Wednesday last brought to this place and lodged in jail. James Henry, the other party to the affair, made his escape, and is now at large. We do not know the cause of the difficulty.—[Hickman (Ky.) Courier, June 13th.

The Resignation of Hon. Jas. Guthrie.

In a previous number of the Courier the Hon. Jas. Guthrie's resignation of his position as President of the L. & N. R. R. Co., was announced. This was an event of too much importance to pass without comment and without awakening in the minds of our people sad thoughts and grateful recollections. The state of his health does not forbid the hope that the end of his life is yet distant, but his resignation reminds us that his long, and honorable, and eminently useful public career is ended. To that great thoroughfare he lent his unequaled powers with genuine paternal interest; and it was known that he would cling to it as the last of his public employments which age or physical pain could compel him to abandon. To his energy, his indomitable will and the inexhaustible resources of his financial capacity, more than to any other man's efforts, is due the completion and wonderfully successful operation of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It is an achievement which alone is sufficient to hand his name down with honor to generations yet unborn. It has vindicated his sagacity, and rewarded his labors by becoming the chief agent to the prosperity of Louisville, a necessity and a blessing to the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and at the same time one of the most prosperous and important public works within the national domain. Viewed as an announcement of the fact that we are to be deprived of his wisdom and experience in the active guidance of public affairs, his resignation has spread abroad in the community a feeling akin to bereavement. His massive form and towering gray head will long be missed in the hours of consultation, and the feeling is general that his place cannot well be supplied.

GRANT AND THE JEWS.

Effects of his Disgraceful Order in Kentucky.

Remarks of Hon. L. W. Powell, of Kentucky, in the U. S. Senate, on the Resolutions Relating to General Grant's Order Expelling the Jews from the Department of the Tennessee.

Mr. Powell—Mr. President, the day after the resolution was introduced, I understood from General Halleck that the matter had been laid before the President, and that the order had been promptly revoked. The conduct of the President and of the Commander-in-chief in thus promptly countermanding such an outrageous, unconstitutional and inhuman order meets with my hearty approval. I commend them for it.

The order having been countermanded, I desire to move that the last clause of the resolution be stricken out; and after that is stricken out, I desire to have the action of the Senate upon the resolution. Gentlemen may say, the order having been revoked, it is unnecessary that this body should take any action upon it. That seems to be the intimation of the gentleman from New Hampshire. I look upon the matter otherwise. I have in my possession documents that go to establish the fact beyond the possibility of a doubt that the Jews, residents of the city of Paducah, Kentucky, some thirty gentlemen in number, were driven from their homes and their business by virtue of this order of Gen. Grant, only having the short notice of four and twenty hours; that the Jewish women and children of that city were expelled under that order; that there was not a Jew left, man, woman, or child, except two women who were prostrate on beds of sickness. I have the evidence before me, set forth in a petition, and attested by some twelve or fourteen of the most respectable Union citizens of the city of Paducah, among others the surveyor of the port, that those Jews of Paducah had at no time been engaged in trade within the active lines of General Grant; that they had all the while been engaged in legitimate business at their homes, and that there was but one Jew, a resident of Paducah, who had gone out of the State into the cotton region, and that one was not at home, and consequently was not expelled from his residence by this ruthless order.

Mr. President, if we tamely submit to allow the military power thus to encroach on the rights of the citizen, we shall be setting a bad and most pernicious example to those in command of our army. We should administer to those in command of our armies the sternest rebuke for such flagrant outrages upon the rights of the citizen. These people are represented by the most respectable citizens of Paducah to be loyal men. Many of them are men who were not engaged in commerce. They were mechanics, attending to their daily avocations at their homes. In my judgment, it is incumbent on this Senate, as the matter is before them, to pass the resolution, and let Gen. Grant and all the other military commanders know that they are not to encroach upon the rights and privileges of the peaceful loyal citizens of this country. Pass the resolution, and the example will be of the greatest importance, particularly at this time, when the constitutional rights of the citizens are being stricken down and trodden under foot throughout the entire country by the executive and military power. We have submitted already too long and tamely to the encroachments of the military upon the civil rights of the citizen. Many of these Jews who were expelled from Paducah were known to me for many years as highly honorable and loyal citizens. This order expels them as a class from the entire department, and prevents them having a pass to approach his person to ask a redress of grievances. General Grant might just as well expel the Baptists, or the Methodists, or the Episcopalians, or the Catholics, as a class, as to expel the Jews. All are alike protected in the enjoyment of their religion by the Constitution of our country. They are inoffensive citizens; and it is set forth in papers that I have before me, that two of the Jews who were expelled had served three months in the army of the United States in defense of the Union cause.

There is no excuse for General Grant for issuing the order. It may be said that some Jews in his department had been guilty of illegal traffic. If so, expel them. I do not wish to shield a Jew or a Gentile from just punishment for the infraction of the law. He should have directed his order to the offenders, and should have punished them, but, sir, so far from doing that, he punishes a whole people as a class; without specific charge, hearing, or trial, he drives out inoffensive, loyal people, men, women and children, from a city far distant from his headquarters, without giving them the least opportunity to meet and repel charges that might be brought against them. Such conduct is utterly indefensible. I regret that Gen. Grant issued such an order. Gen. Grant's conduct heretofore as a soldier has been that of a brave and a gallant officer; he has fought well on many fields, for that I commend him. But while I commend him for his gallant conduct I must censure him for this most atrocious and illegal order. It is inhuman and monstrous. It would be unworthy of the most despotic government in the most despotic period of the world's history. Sir, we should rebuke such conduct. I regret that some other less meritorious officer of the army had issued this order. I regret that Gen. Grant has issued it, but, sir, we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to the civil and religious liberty of the citizen to put our condemnation upon it.

I think I have couched the resolution in the mildest terms possible. It is my duty, in vindication of the rights of my constituents—these Jews who have been so grossly and cruelly wronged—to urge this resolution to its passage. It will be a landmark in the future to teach these military gentlemen that they are not thus to encroach on the civil and religious rights of the citizen, whether he be Jew or Gentile. I should be the last man here who would wish to visit with censure any commander of any department of the army for justly punishing those who had been violators of the law in his department; and I trust that it shall be the last to palliate or excuse any commander, however meritorious his conduct in other matters may have been, who thus strikes cruelly and inhumanely at a class of people, driving them from their homes, men, women, and children, upon the shortest notice; their houses are closed up, and many of their stores, they inform me, are left without an occupant, containing thousands of dollars' worth of goods.

The Senate, in my judgment, owes it to itself to vindicate the laws and the rights of these persecuted Jews. I do for them what I would do for any other citizens of this nation, or for any other constituents that I have. I hope that the amendment I propose may be adopted, and that part of the resolution asking the President to countermand the order (for the Commander-in-Chief, to his honor be it spoken, has most promptly revoked it) be stricken out, and let the preamble and resolution, censuring this order and denouncing it as illegal, cruel, and inhuman, be passed by the Senate.

☞ The Freedmen's Bureau has become so obnoxious and intolerable that even the Radicals are clamoring for its discontinuance. The following is from the editorial columns of the Cincinnati Gazette:

We suppose that the business of the Freedmen's Bureau has become so complicated with engagements which cannot be fulfilled till the gathering of the growing crop, that it cannot, at least in some localities, be withdrawn before that time; but we believe that with the completion of the transactions in which it is now engaged, the existence of the Bureau should cease. It was an extraordinary measure of relief for extraordinary conditions. We do not believe that the necessity will justify its continuance longer than this season. There are evils which are obvious, which will inevitably grow upon such a system, and in a degree it tends to continue the derangement of the labor system which caused its creation, and to make both laborer and land owner improvident. At last the adjustment of the relations of labor and capital must be left to the usual influences of profit and subsistence. There may be sections where the Bureau can be withdrawn sooner, but it should be understood and resolved upon by the governing majority, that it shall close wholly with the termination of this year.

☞ Last week a prisoner escaped from an officer in Troy and swam across the river to Green Island. The officer took the like method of pursuit, and the two did for a while "lustily buffet with the waves." The officer secured his man.

CITY ITEMS.

"LISLE THREAD UNDERWEAR."—A superior stock of Lisle thread, gauze merino gossamer silk, barred muslin and linen under shirts and drawers, all sizes, at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main street.

GREEN SEA TURTLE Soup at Lucas' this morning at 9½ o'clock.

☞ Morris, Southwick & Co.'s real estate sale advertised for yesterday did not take place on account of the rain.

☞ Buyers of real estate must not forget the sale of building lots this evening, by Pearson & Meddis. They will sell some very desirable lots on the corner of Preston and Kentucky, desirable for cottages, and at low prices. They will also sell some beautiful lots on Breckinridge, between Floyd and Preston, and on Jacob street, between Floyd and Preston. The sale will commence at 5 o'clock, with the lots on Preston and Kentucky.

☞ A very neat and desirable cottage with a lot 64 feet front, will be sold at auction to-day at 5 o'clock, by Morris, Southwick & Co. It is located on Rowan street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

☞ Especial attention is called to the sale of hosiery, gloves, ladies and gents underwear, &c., &c., damaged by the fire at the store of J. L. Wood on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, south side, this (Thursday) morning and afternoon, June 18, 1868, at 10 o'clock and 2½ o'clock. The sale will be continued from day to day as above, till all is closed out. At 11 o'clock this a. m. we will sell the five large and elegant counters. MOORE & MALLET, Auctioneer.

ADVICE TO LOVERS.—Never risk a wedding by neglecting to supply your betrothed with Phalon's "Flor de Mayo," the new perfume for the handkerchief. It is a sad thing for an engaged couple to have a misunderstanding about a scent. Sold by all druggists.

☞ The "pouncet box" that Shakspeare's fop applied to his nose when incommoded with the fumes of "villainous saltpeter" was out of place in the field, but our military heroes, returning from their victories, rightly deem that a flation of Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus" on their handkerchiefs adds a charm to the social reunions which welcome the advent of peace.—[Mount Vernon Banner.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—A full stock of fresh goods for men's and boys' wear, at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main street.

☞ The extraordinary success of DR. LIMERICK'S CHILL CURE has made it the most popular remedy in the market. Reports of permanent cures effected by it are daily received. For sale by all druggists.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.—Dr. Thomas A. Harley's Sarsaparilla, for sale by all druggists.

DR. LIMERICK'S CHILL CURE.—Quinine or arsenic, the principal ingredients of most chill remedies, may break the chills, but they will return. The only known remedy that makes a permanent cure is Dr. Limerick's Chill Cure. For sale by all druggists.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Closing Up Furniture Sale.

On Friday and Saturday mornings at 10 o'clock, Messrs. Wharton, Foster & Co. will finish selling the stock of the Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Company. Dealers and others should be on hand, as everything remaining will positively be closed out regardless of sacrifice. Remember that only two days remain to get bargains, and as competition is about exhausted, somebody is bound to secure articles for a small fraction of their real value. Both furniture dealers and housekeepers should turn out in force on Friday and Saturday and avail themselves of the last chance to do themselves a service in securing something for nothing.

WALKER'S Tonic Bitters never fail to strengthen the weak. It should be used this warm weather to invigorate and give tone to the system. It is pleasant to take. je18 d1t

☞ Jas. M. Ladd has removed his hat store from 116 Main street to No. 95 Main street, between Second and Third, one square above old stand, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. june18d3

For Sale.

That elegant country place of John Griffin's on the Newburg road, three miles from town, which cost the owner $45,000 in gold, will be sold at a great sacrifice on account of his removing South again. Apply to Bramble, Summers & Co. je14d eod&wt

Beware of Counterfeits.

Benzine soap is the only preparation which will remove paints, oils and stains from silks and other goods, without injuring colors. When used as a toilet soap it removes freckles, tans and sunburns. (Positively my last week.) I sell corner Fifth and Market during days, corner Fourth and Jefferson after dark. Price 25 cents, sponge included.

DOG MUZZLES, all sizes, at Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, 146 South side Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth. je18 d2

Field Trial of Mowing and Reaping Machines.

A field trial of Mowing and Reaping Machines, will be held under the auspices of the Kentucky State Fair Board, on Ashland farm, near Lexington, Ky., commencing June 29, 1868, and continuing three days.

Premiums will be awarded for the best single mower, best single reaper, best mower and reaper combined, self-rake, best mower and reaper combined, dropper or hand-rake. Rules for governing the trial will be published in the Farmers' Home Journal of this week. Country papers please copy. J. R. GRANDON, je13d3 Chairman State Board Com.

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. je17 d3 GRAVES & SON.

☞ Hot, cold and shower baths at the National Hotel for 25 cents.

STRAWBERRY Baskets, pints and quarts, in crates and separate, at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. je16 d3

☞ Call at the National Hotel and get the finest bath in the city for 25 cents. je16 d3

☞ The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. nov14 dThA weowly

Successful Because of Superior Merit.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle). Every druggist sells it. Price one dollar. j18d-eod

FRENCH CHINA & QUEENSWARE. Also silver plated goods and glassware less than cost.

Having determined to close our business here, we hereby offer our large stock of china, queensware, plated goods, knives and forks, &c., &c., regardless of cost.

Call and learn prices.

M. & H. NATHAN,

119 & 121 Fourth street, bet. Market and Jefferson. j4 deodtf

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks, will consult their own interest by calling at the office. Stocks, bonds, jewelry, silverware, or any other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory. by C. Hagan, Ag't, No. 114 Third street, next door to Mears & Co.'s livery stable. mch5dtf

☞ Householders attention is called to an advertisement in another column for cleaning vaults, &c., without any unpleasant odor. mch5d1y

MARRIED.

[illegible]—CAVE—On the 11th day of June, in [illegible], Ky., by Elder W. T. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] to Miss Mary E. Cave [illegible].

OBITUARY.

MILLER—Died in this city on Monday, June 15, [illegible] J. T. Miller, Jr., in the 25th year of her age.

[illegible]

> Yes, she has passed away,
> Her spirit gone to God,
> [illegible]
> With sorrow we too sad.
>
> That body formed of dust
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

LOCAL NOTICES.

CARPETS LESS THAN COST.

Having determined to close my business here within the next sixty days, I hereby offer my large stock of carpets, oil cloths, &c., &c., regardless of cost. It being my intention to remove from the city, the above offer is made in good faith. Call and learn prices.

C. FRANK, 77 1-2 Fourth st.

j4 deodtf

☞ Persons desiring to lend money for days weeks months, on collateral, will do well to call on B. [illegible], broker and exchange dealer, No. 71 Main street, between Second and Third. my 18dtf

Dr. Mathew

makes a radical cure of [illegible], deafness, blindness, [illegible], seminal weakness, lameness and in short all chronic and female diseases. He tells your diseases, takes $1 cents $2. He will guarantee to make a perfect cure or no pay. No. 197 Second street. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES

EARLY MARRIAGES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

American Company Toilet Soaps.

[illegible]

Masonic Notice.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Office of General Freight Agent

MEMPH. & LOUIS. AND LOUIS. & NASHV. RAILROAD LINES.

[illegible]

D. P. CROPPER. | I. B. PATTON.

CROPPER & PATTON,

(ESTABLISHED 1855.)

PRODUCE & COMMISS'N MERCHANTS

Hay, Grain, Flour, and Whisky,

[illegible]

No. 8 THIRD STREET,

jan 6 deodlm LOUISVILLE, KY.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NOTICE—[illegible]

NOTICE—[illegible]

NOTICE—[illegible]

NOTICE—[illegible]

NOTICE—[illegible]

NOTICE—[illegible]

NOTICE—[illegible]

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

J. R. GOLLADAY'S

TWELFTH

Gift Enterprise!

[illegible]

LIST OF PREMIUMS:

[illegible]

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

J. GEORGE WOERNER,

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Cheap Reading for the Million.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary Offering.

$65,000

WORTH OF

Dry Goods!

WILL BE SOLD

AT 75 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,

—AT—

TRADE PALACE,

COR. FOURTH & JEFFERSON STS.

The entire stock of rich Silk Cloaks and Mantles, and a large assortment of Grenadine and Berege shawls, in white and colors. Also, the finest of Silks, Dress Goods, Linens and Domestics, which will be sold at a great sacrifice for the next thirty days. The above prices, upon examination, will be found to be the greatest inducements offered to the Louisville public for a number of years.

P. S.--We are the sole agents for Bemis' Patent Paper Collar for Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.

H. H. NEAL.

CARPETS, ETC.

New Carpets,

Lace Curtains, &c.

Double Width Velvet Carpets,
English Body Brussels Carpets,
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets,
American Tapestry Carpets.
3-Ply Ingrain Carpets,
Rag and Hemp Carpets.

WINDOW SHADES,

all sizes, made to order.

Oil Cloths,

all widths.

MATTING.

WINDOW CURTAINS

[illegible]

Great Bargains

offered in all the above goods [illegible]

[illegible]

1868 CARPETINGS. 1868.

Glen Echo Mills,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

[illegible]

The Trade to Their Large Stock

CARPETINGS

Of Their Own and Other Manufacture,

No. 509 Chestnut St.,

[illegible] PHILADELPHIA.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B. [illegible]

To Millers.

[illegible]

Use Ward's Eureka Tonic for Dyspepsia.

Use Ward's Eureka Tonic for Chills.

Use Ward's Eureka Tonic for Sick and Nervous Headache.

Use Ward's Eureka Tonic for Neuralgia.

Use Ward's Eureka Tonic for Rheumatism.

Use Ward's Eureka Tonic for Costiveness and Indigestion.

Use Ward's Eureka Tonic for General Debility.

Now for sale by

C. H. WINTERSMITH,

129 Third street, Louisville, Ky.

[illegible]

Louisville Chancery Court.

[illegible]

THE MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 129 North Side of Main St.,

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

HENRY WEHMHOFF, President.

CH. F. RAUCHFUSS,

Cheap Lace Store,

103 1-2 FOURTH STREET.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

DAN. A. WATSON & CO.,

[illegible]

McCORMAC & CO.,

PRODUCE AND FAMILY GROCERIES

[illegible]

DR. LIMERICK'S

Chill Cure,

A REMEDY THAT NEVER FAILS.

An Entirely New Remedy.

[illegible]

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.

[illegible]

[illegible]

AGUE AND FEVER,

DUMB AGUE,

REMITTENT AND

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

[illegible]

TESTIMONIALS.

[illegible]

W. N. HALDEMAN.

[illegible]

The Chill Once Broken

Will Not Return.

The Only Known Remedy

ACTS UPON THE LIVER.

THAT MAKES A PERMANENT CURE.

[illegible]

Manufactured and for sale by

Limerick & Wintersmith,

—AT—

WINTERSMITH'S

Patent Medicine Depot,

NO. 129 THIRD ST.,

Bet. Jefferson and Green.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, $1.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

EDUCATIONAL.

M'lle Marie C. de Milandie,

[illegible]

GRENT COLLEGE.

[illegible]

Examination of Teachers.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE

SIX MILES SOUTH OF FRANKFORT.

Col. R. T. P. Allen, Superintendent.

ASSISTED BY AN ABLE FACULTY.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

EIGHTEENTH Annual Session will commence

MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1868.

Circulars may be obtained by applying to

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS,

ORANGE COUNTY, IND.

[illegible]

RYAN & ADAMS.

WEST BADEN SPRINGS,

Orange County, Ind.

[illegible]

J. H. McGRIMORY [illegible]

GRAYSON SPRINGS,

GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.

[illegible]

Charleston Hotel,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

[illegible]

AT COST

TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

[illegible]

J. T. THORNTON.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ATLAS MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.,

MADE ON THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1868, to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with the act regulating Foreign Insurance Companies.

[illegible]

ASSETS.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHAS. A. MANTZ, President.

JAMES H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

[illegible]

D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor,

by JAMES M. WITHROW, Assistant.

All Policies Wholly Non-forfeiting on Payment of One Year's Premium.

THE NEW JERSEY

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

151 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1868.

Number of policies issued to Jan. 1, 1868 [illegible]

Guaranty Capital, $125,000, All Paid in.

[illegible] deposited with State Comptroller for the security of Policy Holders.

ASSETS, $308,708 54.

No Losses Unpaid, None Having Occurred.

THE Directors have declared a cash dividend of [illegible] per cent. on all policies existing [illegible]

Joseph P. Bradley, President and Actuary.

[illegible], Vice President.

[illegible], Secretary.

[illegible], Treasurer.

John A. O'Brien General Agent,

Office, No. 78 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

apl4 deodlm LOUISVILLE, KY

JAMES RIVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED 1794.

STATEMENT made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky January 1, 1868.

ASSETS.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

SLAUGHTER & CO.

AGENTS,

Office, No. 5 Hook Building, corner of Sixth and Main streets,

[illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

BOLT FACTORY.

KENTUCKY

BOLT FACTORY.

G. MARTIN & CO.,

Manufacturers of 18 Kinds of Carriage, Plow, and Machine Bolts, [illegible] Screws, Plow Clevises, Sheathing Nails for Steamboats.

Gauge Cock Stems, Wrought Hand Rail Screws, and all sizes Washers,

Corner Tenth and Water Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, such as anchors and heavy bolts for builders and carpenters.

apl deodlm

THIS celebrated sporting Gun for sale at wholesale or retail by

JOS. GRIFFITH & SON,

DEALERS IN

FIRE-ARMS

No. 166 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Agents for State of Kentucky. Send for Circular.

[illegible]

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 99 Jefferson St.,

HAS received a large stock of spring cloths, cassimeres and vestings, suitable for the spring and summer trade, which I am ready to order cheap for cash [illegible]

[illegible]

J. H. MONTGOMERY

GEORGE THOMAS,

Designer & Engraver,

107 Third st., above Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dissolution of Partnership.

[illegible]

H. P. BRADSHAW,

[illegible]

J. J. CLARK.

H. P. BRADSHAW. | F. W. VOGDES. | JNO. [illegible]

BRADSHAW, VOGDES & CO.,

ARCHITECTS,

Office—Corner Bullitt and Main,

[illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

HEWETT & CO.

HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT

Roofers and Repairers.

CAN be found ready to do anything in their line of business, work that [illegible]

[illegible]

H. & CO.

J. F. SIMMONS,

Attorney-at-Law and General Collector and Business Agent,

Sardis, Panola County, Mississippi

REFERS by permission to the following gentlemen [illegible]

[illegible]

MURPHY HOTEL,

MAIN STREET,

BARDSTOWN, KY.

my23 deodlm F. G. MURPHY, Agent, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

BY AUTHORITY of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, I offer for sale the thirty year seven per cent. bonds of the company issued by an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, passed February 10, 1868.

The bonds bear date April 1 1868, mature in thirty years, and have semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable April 1st and October 1st of each year, at the Bank of America, New York.

The excellent security offered in these bonds, with [illegible]

The bonds are ready for prompt delivery.

J. H. L. [illegible], Cashier Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.

Ladies' Depository.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the public to the Ladies' Depository lately established in this city, under the supervision of some of the most prominent and popular ladies in our midst. [illegible]

The services of a first class dress maker have been secured.

Bargains, Bargains.

MRS. J. A. BEATTIE, No. 100 Fourth street, desires to close out her entire stock of goods, at prices greatly below cost, within thirty days from this date. Store for rent.

Louisville, June 11, 1868.

Potomac Roe Herring.

50 KITS Potomac Roe Herring;

[illegible] Potomac Roe Herring,

Received and for sale by

HIBBITT & SON

73 Market, bet. Second and Third.

Bacon and Lard.

1,000 HAMS, O. W. Thomas & Co.'s, Magnolia, &c.

[illegible] Clear Sides;

[illegible] Choice Leaf Lard;

[illegible] Choice Leaf Lard,

On hand and for sale by

HIBBITT & SON.

Flour.

250 BBLS. Choice Family, "Plants," and "St. Louis" Mills kept constantly on hand and for sale by

HIBBITT & SON.

Copper Whisky.

500 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from five to ten years old, in store and for sale by

[illegible]

HORSE-SHOEING.

HORSES sent to my shop will receive prompt attention from skillful workmen. Shop on First st., bet. Jefferson & Market. JOHN RUDD.

FRUIT CANS, ETC.

Glass Fruit Jars.

WE are manufacturing the following styles of glass fruit jars, and offer them to the trade at the lowest market price:

Johnson's Patent Self-sealing Jars;
Spencer's Patent Self-sealing Jars;
Screw-top Self-sealing Jars;
Tin-top Fruit Jars;
Cork-top Fruit Jars.

Send for circular and price list.

KRALK & BREIL,

Sixth street, bet. Main and Market.

Factories, cor. Clay and Franklin sts.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

Nos. 85 & 87 Main st.,

In general use last season and pronounced by all the best fruit jar manufactured. Quarts, ½ gals and ½ gallons.

[illegible]

STEEL SPRING CHAIRS.

Settees and Tete-a-tetes; Iron Settees, bronzed, [illegible] patterns, Garden Vases, of all sizes.

J. CHAS. CARSON. | M. S. HARDIN.

Carson & Hardin,

REAL Estate Agents, Commercial Brokers and Auctioneers. [illegible]

R. W. WARFIELD. | JAS. S. WEST & CO.

WARFIELD, WEST & Co.,

Real Estate and Collecting Agents.

Auctioneers and Commission Brokers,

No. 97 Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th.

STRICT attention given to all business entrusted to them. One of the members of the firm will always be ready to show any property offered by them for sale or rent.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

K. P. THIXTON & CO.,

131 Sixth St., bet. Jefferson & Green,

HAVE HOUSES FOR RENT AND SALE.

ATTEND promptly to collections, sales and rentals of property, and all matters connected with real estate affairs.

WHARTON & FOSTER,

Real Estate and Gen'l Auctioneers,

Auction Rooms, 94 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, north side.

BY permission, we refer to Messrs. D. P. Faulds, J. B. Guthrie, S. H. Henry, Wheeler & Little, J. J. Hubbard, F. C. Welman, F. L. Jefferson, Wiley E. Hughes.

Real Estate Notice.

I HAVE FOR RENT and for sale some of the most desirable property in Louisville, and will pay particular attention to the sale of lands, renting of houses, collecting of rents, and all other business connected with the real estate business.

W. H. LAWRENCE,

130 Jefferson, bet Fourth and Fifth.

JEFFERSON SAW-MILLS,

On River, bet. Wenzel and Cabell,

M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sawed, Circular and Rough Sawed, Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, [illegible] Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weatherboards, Shingles, Laths, Bed Slats, Pickets, Tent Pins, Chair Rounds, Banisters, Bench Backs, Broom Handles, Box Boards, &c.

We have great facilities for sawing BRIDGE TIMBER, RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS, for which we solicit orders.

M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

JOHN HALY, Frankfort, Ky. | AUGUST COLEMAN, Louisville, Ky.

NEW STEAM STAVE

SAW MILL,

NEAR NASHVILLE DEPOT.

HALY & COLEMAN,

HAVING entered into partnership this date, are now fully prepared to contract for sale of and manufacture of staves. We are on hand [illegible] the best quality, and are prepared to execute contracts, great and small, at short notice. Give us a trial. Low rates our motto. JOHN HALY, AUGUST COLEMAN.

May 13 1868.

PATENT VAULT CLEANER

MYERS & CO.,

71 Third street, between Main and Market.

THE attention of the public is hereby directed to [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ALBANY GLASS WORKS.

J. B. FORD. | S. L. [illegible]

J. B. FORD & SON,

Manufacturers of Window Glass,

NEW ALBANY, IND.

WE are now manufacturing extensively all kinds of window glass of a very superior quality, and are prepared to fill orders in large or small quantities [illegible]

[illegible]

J. B. FORD & SON.

B. KNOEFEL. | WM. L. ADAMS, Late with J. P. Morton & Co.

KNOEFEL & ADAMS,

Printers, Binders, and Blank Book Manufacturers,

78 West Market st., bet. Second and Third,

my23 dlm LOUISVILLE KY.

J. GOSNELL & BRO.

Dealers in Northern and River

ICE.

PARTICULAR attention given to delivery at all hours of the day. Office, 117 Second street, between Market and Jefferson.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ *Business cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.*

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, S. E. corner Main and Tenth sts.

BRENNER, CHAS. C., Dealer in Paints and Artists' Materials, No. 73 W Market st. [illegible]

BRYANT, MRS. M. J., Fashionable Millinery and Fancy Goods, [illegible] McDowell's [illegible], six doors south of Green, on Fourth.

CEMETERIES & GARDENS designed and laid out by B. [illegible], Cave Hill Cemetery [illegible]

DORN, MARKHEIM & CO.—Com. Merchants and [illegible] Wagonboxes, 3 W. Main.

DOW, B. H. & CO.—Planing Mill, W. Preston st., below Main.

GOLD, CHAS. A., Broker in tobacco and spirits, 149 West Main street.

GRIFFITH, BUNCE & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants, No. 93 W Main st.

HARLAN, JOHN M., Attorney at Law, Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

HAYS & BELL—Wholesale Grocers, No. 17 Market st., bet. First and Brook.

JAMES & CO., THOS. (Successors to Feltz, [illegible] & Co.), Dealers in Tinware and other [illegible] Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

KERN & AUKSTEKER, Druggists and Apothecaries, S. W. cor. of Clay and Jefferson.

KING, J. T., undertaker, southeast corner of Jefferson and Third sts. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE SALT HOUSE 21 & 41 Main st. bet. Main & river. STEIN & DORN, Prop's.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, C. LEWIS, Proprietors, No. 40 [illegible] street.

LANE, [illegible]

LITHGOW, J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, manufacturers of Stoves, [illegible], Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron Ware.

LOUISVILLE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, southwest corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets. Sale and warerooms and office, northeast corner same streets.

LONG & BRO., Manufacturers of Rattan and Willow [illegible], Lead [illegible] Market st.

MILLINERY—MRS. FITZGERALD, No. 67, Third street, bet. Second and Third, keeps on hand the most select styles of [illegible]

MILES, W. J., Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c. 61 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO., Publishers, Book [illegible], Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

SCHRODER, H. S. & CO., Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers, N. W. cor. Main and Brook sts.

SCHNEIDER, J. [illegible], Sign and Ornamental Painter, No. 83 Second street, east side, between Market and Jefferson.

YOUNG, JNO. P., [illegible] Lumber Yard, [illegible] descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Posts, &c. No Fulton, above Cornwall.

PHYSICIANS.

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER, 104½ Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures all confidential diseases, poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, etc., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young.

By Mail or Express.—The proper remedies for any disease to the amount of $5 to $10 will be sent to any address on receipt of order. Having had many years' experience his treatment can not be surpassed.

Mrs. H. C. NORTON,

PHYSICIAN,

No. 392 Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

DR. J. [illegible] SINCLAIR, Office, Northward corner of Third and Walnut street. Residence No. 444 Fourth street. Devotes exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. Office hours 9 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m.

☞ Best of references given.

Dr. L. P. Yandell, Jr.,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity. Office as formerly, south side of Chestnut street, bet. Seventh and Eighth.

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. A. GREGORY,

DENTIST, extracts teeth without pain, and does all kinds of dental work at as low prices as any dentist in the city. All work warranted. Office on the corner of Preston and Market, Louisville, Ky.

DENTISTRY.

R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth street, bet. Green and Walnut, No. 137, now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced the prices to the amount charged before the war, for all operations, either surgical or mechanical.

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth No. 129 FIFTH STREET, between Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Rose Pearl!

Base for Artificial Teeth.

A new and beautiful material, possessing many advantages over any other base in use. [illegible] LEITHAUSER, [illegible] Third street, near Walnut. Nitrous oxide used in extracting teeth.

LAWYERS.

B. H. ALLEN

Attorney at Law,

PRACTICES in the Common Law and Chancery Courts of the city. [illegible] Court Place.

JOHN E. HALSELL. | WILLIAM LEROY DULANEY.

HALSELL & DULANEY,

Attorneys at Law

BOWLING GREEN, KY

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. | JAS. T. BRAMLETTE.

BRAMLETTE & SON

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

OFFICE, NO. 160 JEFFERSON ST

South side, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

PHILIP A. GAERTNER,

Attorney at Law,

Office, No. 35 Court Place,

LOUISVILLE, KY

COOLERS, FREEZERS, &C

WATER COOLERS

—AND—

FILTERS.

CALL at LITHGOW'S and examine their fine stock of coolers—crystalized, enamel, plain, and flowered—something new—all lined with galvanized iron, and put up for wear and beauty. All sizes and prices.

FILTERS

Have been brought down to such a price that there is now no reason why our people should use a drink of the badly impregnated pump and muddy hydrant water in the city. These filters guarantee to filter as clear as crystal.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

Cor. Third and Main.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

AN assortment of the latest and most approved ice cream freezers, comprising

Torrey's 4-minute Freezer,

Masser's 5-minute Freezer,

And the celebrated

French Rotary 1-minute Freezer,

A freezer for the million, pronounced by our [illegible] THE [illegible] OF THE AGE. Just received and for sale by

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

Corner Third and Main.

REFRIGERATORS

—AND—

Ice Chests.

JUST received from all of the principal manufactories of the country, a large and well selected stock of [illegible]

[illegible]

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

Corner Third and Main.

Important!

THE price of the PLANTER COOK STOVE [illegible]

Over 14,000 in Use—Send for Cut.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

LOUISVILLE, KY

PIANOS & ORGANS

CHICKERING & SONS!

STEINWAY & SONS,

ERNST GABLER,

AND other pianos; Smith's organs, furnished for part cash, balance in monthly installments. Discount to cash buyers.

D. P. FAULDS

[illegible]

[illegible] Suc. to M. [illegible] & Co. | Suc. to A. T. [illegible]

FIELDING & DESENDORF,

FUR AND WOOL HATS

BY THE CASE ONLY.

SALESROOM, 17 MERCER ST. NEW YORK.

Factory, Newark, N [illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN—To wash and iron—one that can come well recommended. Apply to W. M. STOKES, southeast corner Fourth and Chestnut. je18 dtf

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—10 good quarry men, at the quarry on the Hardin's Run branch, [illegible] Wages for good quarrymen. NASH, FLAMERY & CO.

WANTED—COOK, &c.—A good cook and a good washer, woman with white good reference required. Apply on east side of Third street between York and Breckinridge streets. R. ATWILL.

WANTED—laborers to do city work, [illegible] Employment Office, No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third.

WANTED—INFORMATION—Of Wm. [illegible] left New Albany one year ago last April. [illegible]

WANTED—SAWMILL—To saw a forest of [illegible] acres of land, consisting entirely of poplar, [illegible] and oak [illegible] R. CHRISTMAS.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—To take care of a [illegible] 174 Main street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

WANTED—MEN—Two teams of [illegible] farm hands [illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—PARTNER—A partner with $500 in a good established business. None but a good business man need apply. Address "C. J.," [illegible]

WANTED—BOY—A colored boy capable of attending [illegible] and driving [illegible] Recommendation required. Apply at No. 445 Fourth street.

500 GIRLS TO HIRE—Good cooks, laundresses, nurses, house-keepers, [illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young lady who has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, and is entirely competent to do first-class work on it. Would accept an engagement either in a private family or for [illegible] Address Miss G., [illegible] office.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN—[illegible] McCARTHY.

WANTED—Persons in city or country wanting help or laborers of any kind, old or young, male or female, white or black, may be accommodated on short notice by applying at the Louisville Employment Agency, 111 Fifth street.

Persons in want of employment, whether as clerks, salesmen, laborers, servants, or in any other capacity, can find them a good situation by applying at the same place.

WANTED—TO BUY REAL ESTATE NOTES—[illegible] S. D. MORRIS.

WANTED—TO SELL—Houses and lots, also, [illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 139 Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

WANTED—ST. ALBANS FEMALE SEMINARY—[illegible]

WANTED—PARTNER—With a small capital [illegible] C. D. B., [illegible] Postoffice.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—[illegible] Wagons, [illegible] between Sixth and Seventh.

FOR SALE—BUGGY—A fine, light, shifting-top buggy, [illegible] Factory, Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE—The stock and good will of a cigar store having a good trade will be sold on [illegible] Inquire at 174 Main street, near Fifth, Louisville.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—In Somerset, Ky. stock small and well selected. [illegible] Will be sold on easy terms. For particulars address [illegible]

FOR SALE—A LEASEHOLD—[illegible] story brick house, [illegible] WILSON, 198 [illegible]

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT—[illegible] the subscriber [illegible] BOHON, No. 66 Third street, above Main.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY—Price $400. [illegible]

FOR SALE—SALOON AND FIXTURES—A No. 1 saloon, located on Twelfth and Rowan streets, [illegible] CHARLES MYER.

FOR SALE—LOT—One lot 30 feet wide by 125 feet deep [illegible] between Harvey and [illegible] Twelfth and Thirteenth [illegible] WARREN, 160 Third street.

Office Louisville Furniture Manuf'g Co., Louisville, Ky., June 9, 1868.

FOR SALE—AN EXTENSIVE FURNITURE FACTORY, Machinery, Tools, Lumber, &c.—The Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Company offer for sale their large [illegible]

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAY AND HARNESS—[illegible]

FOR SALE—JEWELRY, &c.—Gold and silver watches, fine diamond jewelry, [illegible] C. HAGAN, Agent, 114 Third street.

FOR SALE—CALL'S DRUG STORE—Wishing to quit business, I will sell my drug store [illegible] BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—A beautiful two story house and out-house nearly new, containing [illegible] WM. CHAMBERS, at Dorn, Ricahonse & [illegible] Main street, or to Ed. H. CLARK, at Washington Foundry, cor. Ninth and Main.

FOR SALE—CHERRY LUMBER—A large lot of seasoned cherry [illegible] Apply to JNO. C. SHERLEY, at Shreley, Wood [illegible]

FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES—On Seventh street near Walnut [illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 139 Jefferson street [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—[illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 139 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—[illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 139 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A LOT—[illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—[illegible] For terms apply to [illegible] JOHNSON, No. 85 [illegible] Real Estate Agents, No. 111 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A large two-story dwelling [illegible]

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT—[illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 139 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE OR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—[illegible] RAMSEY, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The entire fixtures of a No. 1 [illegible]

FOR SALE—SHOT-GUN—A very fine breech loading shot-gun, nearly new and in complete order, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to H. J. MEAD, Jr., 83 Fifth street. je18 dtf

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—STAND—A [illegible] and [illegible] stand centrally located. [illegible]

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A nice residence on Broadway, between Sixth and [illegible] Painter, Green street, below Fifth, or on the [illegible]

FOR SALE—WAGONS—[illegible] No. 184 [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 139 Jefferson street [illegible]

FOR SALE—OLD PAPERS—[illegible] old papers, [illegible] and the cheapest [illegible] at this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—[illegible] MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 60 Jefferson st., bet. Second and Third.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—[illegible] the northwest intersection of Main and Sixth streets.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—[illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Third and Fourth streets.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE AND [illegible] ROBKINS, 208 [illegible]

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—[illegible]

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—[illegible] Apply to WHITMAN & WILSON, Agents, No. 112 West Main street.

FOR RENT—[illegible] KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main street, [illegible]

FOR RENT—A HOTEL AND SALOON—[illegible]

FOR RENT—DWELLING—[illegible] Main street, bet. First and Second.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The four story store house, No. 115, on south side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets [illegible] Apply to J. H. LINDENBERGER, at Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—[illegible] J. W. [illegible] & CO., No. 81½ Green street, bet. Second and Third.

FOR RENT—[illegible] SNEAD & CO., Main street [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Rooms, [illegible] Apply at No. 168, [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant front room [illegible] No. 24 Jefferson street, [illegible]

WANTED—BOARDERS—Two desirable rooms, [illegible] at 162 West Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth.

LOST.

LOST—[illegible] B. BARKER, New York [illegible]

LOST—INSURANCE POLICY—A large yellow envelope, containing an insurance policy, issued by the [illegible] company to J. H. Johnson. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to [illegible]

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—[illegible]

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID KENTUCKY FARMS—AT PRIVATE SALE—I will sell at private sale two large tracts of valuable land, [illegible] county of Nelson, [illegible] north of Bardstown, and near the Turnpike road. [illegible] GILLS, Frankfort, Ky.

FOR SALE—FARM—[illegible] AMERICA JONES.

"Suburban Property for Sale"

ONE mile from the city limits, on the Bardstown pike, adjoining [illegible] E. F. NAYLOR, [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE MILL—[illegible] The Star Mills, Madison, Ind. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—[illegible] W. M. LAWRENCE, 139 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE—FARM—In Jefferson county, on the [illegible] river road, four miles from the Court House, containing about 80 acres; no improvements, but fences good, and a part of the [illegible] For particulars, inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 139 Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—FARM—[illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 139 Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LAND—[illegible] ALEXANDER & BAUER, [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—[illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 139 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE—LAND—[illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 139 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE—LANDS—In Missouri, Lands in Missouri, Lands in Indiana, Lands in Ohio. Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 139 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE—FARM—[illegible] W. H. WHITE, 158 Jefferson street [illegible]

FOR SALE—LAND—[illegible] M. L. PIRK, Merchants' [illegible]

FOR SALE—HAY FARM—[illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 139 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

LOST—COW—A [illegible] red cow, with a white star [illegible] 207 Hancock street, between Madison and Chestnut.

FIRE-PROOF, ARCHITECTURAL,
GALVANIZED IRON WORKS,
Tin Roofing, &c., 288 Main st., near Eighth.

[illegible]

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

$100,000 in Gold Drawn Every 17 Days.

[illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

The Fine Race Horse
DONERAIL,

(By Lexington, dam Cristo, by imp. Margrave.)

WILL make the season [illegible] at Woodlawn Race Course, at $50. For particulars see bills.
M. W. FARRIS.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY WHARTON, FOSTER & CO.
Office, 93 Jefferson street.

To Furniture Dealers and House-keepers.

Closing Out Sale.

ON FRIDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, June 19th and 20th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell on the corner of Ninth and Jefferson sts., [illegible]

$50,000
—WORTH OF—
NEW FURNITURE,

Comprising the entire finished stock of the Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Company, consisting of [illegible] rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut, and cherry bedsteads, sofa beds, bureaus, [illegible] wardrobes, [illegible] sideboards, parlor and chamber sets, &c. All the goods are all new and in good order, [illegible]
WHARTON, FOSTER & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.
BY H. C. RUSSELL.
On Walnut street, above Jackson.

WILL be sold to-day, at 10 o'clock a.m., a large lot of [illegible]
H. C. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE.
No. 122 Northwest corner Main and Fourth.

Splendid New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Cook Stoves, &c.; also, 1,000 Imported Cigars.

AT AUCTION.

THIS MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock, at my salesroom. Terms cash.
S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES.
BY THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 17th and 18th June, at 10 a.m. each day, will be sold an assortment of staple and fancy dry goods, [illegible]
T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MOORE & MALLET.
No. 81 Fifth street, between Main and Market.

Stand, Stock, and Fixtures, of a No. 1 Bakery.

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY morning, June 18th, 1868, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the entire stock of confectioneries, fixtures and good will of the bakery store, situated at the corner of Eighth and Broadway. [illegible] Terms cash.
MOORE & MALLET, Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.
134 Main street.

Important Sale of Valuable Unimproved Property—Rare Chance to purchase Handsome Suburban Building Sites.

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, June 18, at 5 o'clock p.m., on the premises, we will offer at public auction the following pieces of property:

[illegible] on the south side of Jacob, between Floyd and Preston.

Three lots of 25 feet each by 200 on the north side of Breckinridge, between Floyd and Preston.

[illegible] of the southwest corner of Preston and Kentucky.

Three lots for cottages on the south side of Kentucky, between Floyd and Preston.

The location of the above property and its close proximity to street railroads makes it very desirable [illegible]
PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY C. J. MATHEWS & CO.
No. 236 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Constable's Sale of a Large Lot of Household Goods of Every Description.

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, 1868, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a general lot of household goods consisting in part of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Stoves, &c., at auction rooms.
C. J. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Office 60 Jefferson st., bet. Second and Third.

Rowan Street Cottage Residence.

AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, AT 5 O'CLOCK P.M., THAT neat and well located cottage house on the north side of Rowan street [illegible] Terms made known at sale.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Household and Kitchen Furniture
AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY MORNING, June 19, 1868, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at a private residence, situated on the west side of Second, opposite Gray street, an assortment of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of [illegible] Terms cash.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

BY S. F. WHALEY.
Four Main Street Lots and Four Prep Street Lots.
AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY afternoon, June 20, 1868, at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] Terms at sale.
S. F. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS,
123 Main, over Mortee, Galt & Co.

Two Handsome and Centrally Located Building Sites.

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY evening, June 20th, at [illegible] o'clock p.m., on the premises, we will offer [illegible] Terms at sale.
PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auct'rs.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Office 60 Jefferson street.

Fourth and Oak Street and Second and Ormsby Avenue Resident Lots.

AT AUCTION
On the premises.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19th, at [illegible] o'clock, that handsome lot [illegible] Terms day of sale.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY CARSON & HARDIN.
Office over Citizens' Bank.

Attention, Speculators.

Highly Valuable Lots on Franklin street.

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 5 o'clock p.m., we will sell on the premises, on Franklin street, between Clay and Shelby, [illegible] Terms liberal and made known at the sale.
CARSON & HARDIN, Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Office 60 Jefferson street.

"Positive and Peremptory" 75 Acres of High and Beautiful Land, Divided into [illegible] and 30 Acre Lots, Located near Hobbs' Depot, and the Rapidly Improving Little Village "Anchorage."

AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

SATURDAY, June [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock p.m. This land comprises some of the most desirable building sites to be found anywhere. [illegible]
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY SHERMAN F. WHALEY.
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of a Suburban Home, A Chance for a Splendid Bargain. Delightful Residence and Farm for Sale. The Home Place of John H. Murray

AT AUCTION.

MR. MURRAY having concluded to [illegible] his farm and residence [illegible]
SHERMAN F. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
Executor's Sale.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, NEXT, June [illegible] [illegible]

BY J. L. BROWN.
A new Frame Cottage and Lot on Eighteenth street, at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, [illegible] J. L. BROWN, Auct. 130 [illegible]

BY SHERMAN F. WHALEY.
The Personal Property of John Lonsdale, Assignee's Sale of Household Furniture, Elegant Rosewood Piano, Steam Engine and Boiler, 1 Sorghum, 1 Buggy, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 Beer Wagon, 1 Beer Chest, Bar Counter and Sideboard, Bar Fixtures, 1 Beer Regulator, 1 large lot of [illegible] Lot of large Casks, and all the Personal Property.

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]
SHERMAN F. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.
Piano and Melodeon, Elegant Furniture, Large Pier Mirror, Large Looking Glasses, Large Book Cases, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Carpets, Spring Wagon and Sideboards.

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

BY SHERMAN F. WHALEY.
Twenty Acres of Fine Land, with Splendid Improvements.

The Residence of John H. Baxter, Esq., situated on the Bardstown Turnpike, [illegible] and one of the Most Desirable Roads leading to the City.

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

BY DAVID FERGUSON.
No. [illegible] Main street.

ON SATURDAY, June [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] corner of Eighth and Lane streets. Terms of sale [illegible]
DAVID FERGUSON, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
Valuable Main street Property
AT AUCTION.

WE will offer at auction on FRIDAY AFTERNOON [illegible]
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

To the Highest Bidder—The Eminence Steam Flouring Mill.

ON the [illegible] of June we will offer our flouring mill [illegible]
OWEN & [illegible]

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE.

ON TUESDAY, June [illegible], 1868, I will sell to the highest bidder, [illegible]
C. N. TURNER.

Assignee's Sale of Texas Land.

AS assignee of [illegible]
Lebanon, Ky., June [illegible]

Union County Land Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Union Circuit Court [illegible]

CANDIDATES.

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

J. P. BARBOUR is a candidate for re-election to the office of [illegible] Circuit Court of [illegible]

RICHARD T. OWEN is a candidate for the office of [illegible] Circuit Court Clerk of [illegible]

JACK SANDERS is a candidate for Clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court at the August election.

JOHN C. CAIN is a candidate for Clerk of the [illegible]

COUNTY AND CITY ATTORNEY.

W. G. [illegible] is a candidate for [illegible] office of County Attorney [illegible] and county of Jefferson, at the ensuing August election.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

JUDGE [illegible] of Glasgow, Ky., is a candidate for [illegible]

JUDGE GEORGE C. [illegible] is a candidate for [illegible] Judge [illegible]

H. W. BRUCE is a candidate for Circuit Judge [illegible]

FOR CHANCELLOR.

T. B. COCHRAN is a candidate for the office of Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court.

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN M. MARTIN as a candidate for Sheriff of [illegible]

FOR MARSHAL CHANCERY COURT.

WE are authorized to announce A. J. [illegible] as a candidate for Marshal [illegible] at the August election.

JOHN C. [illegible] candidate for Marshal of the [illegible]

F. C. [illegible] candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the next August election.

WE are authorized to announce J. R. [illegible] as a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the next August election.

FOR CLERK CHANCERY COURT.

J. [illegible] is a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court.

[illegible]

FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

[illegible]

Coal--Coal

WE have just received a large stock of the best [illegible]

KENNEDY & IRWIN,
104 [illegible]

COAL. COAL. COAL.

JUST received [illegible]

100,000 Bushels

[illegible]

AIR GRATES,

At Low Prices, for sale by

SNEAD & Co

[illegible]

Hill's Gold Pen

[illegible]

Stencil Brands Cut to Order

DAILY COURIER.

THURSDAY MORNING - - - JUNE 18, 1868.

CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.

☞ The cyprus have made their appearance [illegible]

☞ The General Council will meet in regular session to-night, and some important matters will come up for consideration.

☞ An unusual number of thieves from abroad are at present infesting our city.

☞ The retail family market report will be found in another column.

☞ The young ladies of Jeffersonville gave a leap-year picnic near that place yesterday.

☞ Four boats have been secured from New Albany for the regatta to come off here on Monday.

☞ The hotel registers indicate that travel through the city is not so brisk as it has been for several weeks past.

☞ Several large delegations of the sporting fraternity from Cincinnati, St. Louis and other places arrived yesterday to attend the Buckeland field sports.

☞ The caterpillars are cropping out [illegible] and the supply will be abundant [illegible]

☞ There are letters for John F. [illegible] and Rev. M. Mary, of this city, in the Savannah [illegible] postoffice, held for postage.

☞ The special efforts of several [illegible] papers will be to-morrow directed to [illegible] the close of the great bull fight, bear fight [illegible] cat baits and dog fights.

☞ The wife of Robert O'Neil, with [illegible] small children, came to the city yesterday in search of him. Any word left at the First street station house will be gratefully received by the distressed lady.

☞ John Anderson and Robert Williams were the only guests registered at the hall last night—on the charge of drunk and disorderly.

☞ The trains on the Mobile and Ohio railroad will commence running regularly to-day, all trouble relative to the late strike having been satisfactorily settled.

☞ There has been no clue obtained to the perpetrators of the late robberies on the mail boats running between this place and [illegible]

☞ New Albany has an ice-cream peddler who carries his wares in a wagon and makes daily rounds. Our city would no doubt support a similar enterprise.

☞ There will be quite a number of picnics in and around the city on the Fourth of July. Extensive preparations are already being made for the happy occasion.

☞ The salaries of the New Albany city officers have been fixed by the Council at the same figures as last year, except the four per cent. of the City Treasurer.

☞ The mosquitoes, up to this time, have given us but little, if any, annoyance, but a multitude of new fangled bugs are amply supplying their place.

☞ Officer Pat Dillon yesterday started for [illegible] county, having in custody a horse thief arrested in this city for stealing a horse in that part.

☞ Three little brothers, named Hale, aged seven and nine years, were yesterday sent to the House of Refuge by the City Court, on petition of their mother.

☞ Quite a number of suspected felons have been arrested in our city during the past few days and a number of others are enjoying the freedom of the city.

☞ Officer Tom Slater, captured the two burglars who attempted to enter the residence of Capt. Frost one night last week, and they are now spending the warm season in the shade of Col. Allison's "Reformatory Seminary."

☞ Wm. Little, who indicted several persons on [illegible] Rudy, a few weeks ago, had a hearing before the City Court yesterday and was acquitted, it being clearly proven that he acted in self-defense, and would have been justified to kill Rudy.

☞ The sultry weather has had a tendency to improve the morals of our city. But few arrests are being made and the business of the City Court is declining.

☞ We have not had a genuine live local sensation to stimulate for a number of weeks past. Even Nashville has failed to supply her usual quantum of items. However, like, we are patiently waiting for something to turn up.

☞ Fruits and new vegetables have steadily maintained the prices with which they were introduced. It is about time they were coming within the range of poor people's modest means.

☞ The police forces are cherishing the fond hope that the "city fathers" will provide for their payment to-night.

☞ Business is reported extremely dull in all branches of trade and we regret to see quite a number of small stores closing up for want of patronage. There is, however, every prospect of a good fall trade, and it is expected to set in quite early.

☞ We would advise all who may attend the great field sport at Greenland to-day to leave their watches, jewelry, and money at home, as they might "accidentally" lose them in such a rude crowd.

☞ Judge Craig yesterday fined a negro $10 for the disgusting offence of indecent exposure of person. Such cases are not uncommon and we are glad to notice that a severe penalty is being inflicted.

☞ The rings of the planet Saturn are approaching the period of their greatest visible opening, and will be observed with much interest by astronomers. At the equator and in the parallels of forty degrees south the planet will appear to the best advantage.

JEFFERSONVILLE ITEMS.

JEFFERSONVILLE, June 17.
THE COURIER.

Since the retirement of Mr. O. O. Stealy and the assumption, by us, of the control of the Courier in Jeffersonville, we set about to learn the status of the paper in this community. We are happy to state that the circulation is quite equal to our most sanguine expectations. Mr. Stealy has certainly been very assiduous in obtaining for the paper an excellent circulation. The merits of the Courier, which no one can censure, are sufficient to commend it to the patronage and favorable consideration of an intelligent and reading community. We hope to be able on the first day of July to largely increase its already extensive circulation. We promise that nothing on our part shall occur to abate a tithe of a hair from the just merits of the Courier or the interest now manifested by our good people in its behalf.

We trust that in whatever avocation or pursuit Mr. Stealy may engage he may be attended with eminent success. His abilities and business qualifications are of such an order as to insure success in all honorable exertion.

POLICE COURT.

The Police Court was opened this morning at the usual hour, Mayor Poindexter at his post, and all the attaches of the court were in their places performing their appropriate functions.

There was but one case on the city against Margaret Donovan, charged with using vulgar and obscene language and disorderly conduct generally. The case was a somewhat protracted one, both parties by counsel conducting the questions involved with unusual animation. Mr. Dewey's effort for the defense was very eloquent, and he gave the conduct and argument of the case by Hon. Jesse G. Howard spoken of in the highest terms. The defendant was fined $[illegible] [illegible] We hear that another case growing out of the same affair will be adjudicated to-morrow morning.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Our Common Council met at the usual hour, Mayor Poindexter in the chair. Members present, Messrs. Kilgore and Ingram of the First ward, Bush and Davis of the Second, Ringle of the Third, Beck and Stratton, of the Fourth, and Burnshe and Armstrong, of the Fifth.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion, the regular order of business was suspended, and Mr. F. R. Lewis, City Assessor, was permitted to make the following report, which was accepted and ordered to be spread upon the record:

Amount of taxable property in the city of Jeffersonville for the year 1868, real estate $[illegible]; personal [illegible] Total [illegible]; Total increase $[illegible].

License for the sale of ardent spirits granted to John Vellermeet.

License for the same transferred from Wooden [illegible]

A petition was presented, asked for [illegible] paving for the corner of [illegible] street, Vernon place and Wall [illegible] avenue. It [illegible] to a committee [illegible] Bush and Davis.

Mr. Sparks being absent from the city on business, was relieved from acting on the committee heretofore appointed to investigate a bond [illegible]

The communication offered by Mr. Barnaby to extend the sidewalks on New Market street was referred to a committee, Messrs. Beck and Davis constituting the same.

The Mayor, from [illegible], submitted a report in regard to [illegible] schoolhouses, stating that the school trustees had the sum of five hundred dollars in readiness to appropriate to the enterprise whereupon the Mayor was authorized to act in conjunction with the trustees in making the proper repairs, the money to be paid by the city.

The report of the Engineer was received in reference to the improvement of the wharf [illegible] east side of Spring to Pearl street. The Mayor was authorized to advertise for proposals, the work to be made as such contracted for.

It was ordered that two lamp posts be put on the corner of Maple and Pearl streets, one on [illegible] between Maple and [illegible] And one put up at or near [illegible] [illegible] street the pipe already [illegible]

The Ordinance committee was instructed to [illegible] regulating the [illegible]

The City Engineer was authorized to [illegible] belonging to the [illegible]

The Mayor was requested to [illegible] Mayor of Louisville [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ Col. D. Howard Smith, the efficient [illegible] Auditor of the State, [illegible]

[illegible] Frankfort Yeoman.

THE COURTS.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the Louisville Courier by JAS. A. DAWSON,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.
FRANKFORT, June 17.

CAUSES DECIDED.

[illegible] vs. White, &c., from [illegible]; affirmed.

Brown, &c., vs. Commonwealth, Todd; affirmed.

[illegible], &c., vs. [illegible] et al., Gallatin; reversed.

[illegible] vs. [illegible]; reversed.

ORDERS.

Porter, &c., vs. [illegible], &c., Marion; affidavit filed and warning order against non-resident appellee [illegible] J. James, Esq., appointed attorney for [illegible] non-resident appellees and cause continued.

[illegible] vs. [illegible] Gerrard; opinion [illegible] and petition for rehearing over ruled.

Beverly, &c., vs. Barton's administrator, &c., Henderson; may [illegible] order granting appeal and appeal bond filed, and appeal dismissed with damages.

R. F. J. [illegible], Esq., was qualified as an Attorney at Law of this Court.

City of Covington vs. Casey, Kenton.

[illegible] vs. [illegible], Kenton.

[illegible] vs. Evans, [illegible] Kenton.

[illegible] vs. [illegible], submitted on briefs.

Interest Allowed on Account for Cash Advancement as Legal Damages, and Not as Matter of Discretion with the Jury or Court.

DOWNMAN, June 17, 1868.

[illegible] Jr. vs. [illegible] F. Dorsum, et al. } From the Madison Circuit Court. Reversed.

[illegible]

[illegible]

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, PRESIDING JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1868.

The business of this tribunal is [illegible]

A. V. [illegible] charged with stealing a horse from Wm. Whittinghill [illegible]

[illegible] drunk and exposing his person, fined $10.

Joseph C. Johnson, drunk and disorderly, fined $5 and held in $100 for two months.

[illegible] John Lockland and John Ward, peace warrant [illegible]

W. H. [illegible] cutting James Rudy with intent to [illegible]

[illegible] Fry, H. Hale, and Newland H. Hale, aged [illegible] seven and nine years, [illegible] to be sent to the House of Refuge on the petition of Lucy Jane Hale.

The court then adjourned [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

HON. [illegible], JUDGE.

C. R. French against A. M. Waddell. The trial of this case was resumed on yesterday. The examination of witnesses, which consumed the whole day was concluded. The instructions will probably be argued to-day, the case may, however, be argued without any instruction. There will probably be two speeches on each side, which will consume the whole of to-day.

BANKRUPTCY.

No petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy were filed on yesterday.

Certificates of discharge were granted to:

W. A. [illegible]

Frank H. [illegible]

M. E. Dodson.

NEW ALBANY ITEMS.

[From the Ledger.]

An accident occurred at the new residence of Mr. Wm. S. [illegible], yesterday, by which four plasterers were slightly injured. While working on a scaffold, [illegible] gave way, precipitating them to the floor, a distance of twelve feet, [illegible] every one of the workmen to a greater or less extent.

A little daughter of Mr. Charles Harley was attacked by a vicious cow yesterday evening, and but for the timely interference of a gentleman standing near she would have been seriously injured. As it was, she only received a few bruises on the arm and shoulders from the animal's feet.

David Mills, who was arrested for committing an assault and battery upon his wife, was arraigned before Justice Baxter this morning, plead guilty to the charge, and paid over $3 35.

John Cannell was next introduced, charged with drawing a knife on his wife. He was duly tried and found guilty, and in default of the payment of $5 went to jail twelve days.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Christian Shaffer and other gentlemen in this city who have children at the Kentucky State Blind Asylum, near Louisville, have requested the officers of that institution to give an exhibition with the blind pupils in this city. The exhibition of these children in Louisville, a few weeks ago, was perfectly wonderful, and it is the desire of many persons in this city, especially those who [illegible] to witness one of their exhibitions here. The officers of the Asylum have agreed to give an entertainment at Music Hall as [illegible] and we learn not the purpose of [illegible] to witness the novelty. The object of the entertainment is not for the purpose of making money but to show the common [illegible] of the institution.

A terrible runaway occurred on the turnpike [illegible] which will probably result in the death of a German named Valentine [illegible] and his wife, who were on their way to [illegible] in a one horse wagon. It seems that the parties, who live at Scottsville, this county, were coming down the pike this side of Mooresville, when the horse took fright, became unmanageable, and rushed over an [illegible] throwing the wagon and its occupants down [illegible]. The old man [illegible] and crushed up things generally. Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] sustained severe bruises, and it is feared that [illegible] are seriously if not fatally injured internally. They were discovered soon after the accident occurred, and everything was done for them that medical skill could devise.

The Power of a Minority.

The following from the Washington "special" of the Cincinnati Gazette, shows that the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives sometimes exercises great power and is able to decide important questions:

THE TAX BILL KILLED.

The tax bill was to-day slaughtered in the House after a sharp struggle of about an hour and a half, by a vote of 78 to [illegible], and the committee was directed to bring in as soon as possible a bill relating only to whisky and tobacco. The motion to recommit was made by Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, but did not originate with him. Mr. Bailey led the contest in behalf of the motion, and was supported by Shanks, Price, Pruyn and others. The proposition was opposed by Schenck, Maynard, Hooper, and Niblack. An analysis of the vote shows that 60 Republicans and 3 Democrats, viz. Niblack and Phelps, were against, and 55 Republicans and 23 Democrats for recommitment. It will be seen that a majority of the Republicans were for present action on the bill, and that it was therefore carried over by the Democratic vote. The committee will probably have the new bill ready before the end of the present week.

☞ Isaac Bonner, of Guernsey county, [illegible] and four [illegible]

☞ An old man named Edwards, who lives in [illegible], and his bewitching daughter, were [illegible] with her husband, are said to be [illegible] The female is said to [illegible] her husband to [illegible] and the young man, [illegible]

☞ It has been found that [illegible]

☞ A German medical journal gives the account of a case of poisoning by exposure to the vapors of burning charcoal, in which transfusion of blood from the arm of a robust man effected a [illegible] cure, after every other [illegible], and the patient was believed to be dead.

FROM M'LEAN COUNTY.

Things in Southern Kentucky—Persons and Places—Railroads, Rural Sports, &c.

Special Correspondence of Louisville Courier.
CALHOON, June 15, 1868.

Business called your correspondent to this county some two days since, and business combined with pleasure, keeps him here. It is a good place to stay, and one hard to leave. The people are generous and hospitable to strangers, but somewhat ugly at times to each other. During the past year there have been nine free fights in the county, in which two or three men were shot, one or two had their throats cut, and others had their heads smashed and ribs broken. This sort of familiar intercourse among neighbors is gradually ceasing, however, and greater reserve of manner is perceptible. During the past month nobody has been killed in this county, and not more than two or three seriously injured. This is partially attributable to the diversion of the public mind to

FISHING.

The fishing season is now in the fullest tide. Everybody fishes, and everybody catches fish. Green river is full of fish—white perch, black perch, bass, bachelors, cats, etc., etc., and finer sport we never witnessed. To a poor benighted sportsman, who has been accustomed to fooling away his time on Salt river, getting a bite an hour, and five or six fish per day, it is a luxury to sit below Lock No. 2, Green river, and haul out delicious bachelors, and three to five pound cats, until he gets more than he can carry. The fish here compete for a baited hook more persistently than do Louisville hackmen for a newly arrived passenger on car or steamer. With a party of Louisville visitors, we went out fishing two hours on Saturday, and within that time four of us caught thirteen pounds of the finny tribe. John Cannon captured the largest perch that has been hooked this season, and R. H. Edelen caught a four pound cat.

If any of your boys want sport, let them take passage on the Falls City, which will land them here within forty hours, or, if the Falls City is not in port, take any steamer to Owensboro and cross over in stage. The distance from Owensboro to Calhoon is but little over twenty miles, with comfortable stage-coach and smooth road.

THE RAILROAD FEVER

is at summer heat in this region. Their proposed railroad is contemplated from Owensboro to Greenville, passing through the best portions of Daviess, McLean, and Muhlenburg, and finally intersecting the Louisville and Memphis road at Russellville, or the Elizabethtown and Paducah road at some eligible point. Daviess is almost a unit for this road, for she will probably be the greatest gainer by it. The road will make a city of Owensboro. Muhlenburg is for it by a large majority, and McLean in August will vote $200,000 subscription, besides the liberal private subscriptions obtained from citizens. There is some contention in this county as to whether the road shall go through Calhoon, the county seat, or through

LIVERMORE,

an interesting and thrifty village nine miles above Calhoon, on Green river, and at the mouth of Rough creek. This is a considerable shipping point. Several hundred hogsheads of tobacco are annually shipped here to Louisville. It has three tobacco manufactories, five stores and two good taverns. This is the only place I have found where the taverns charge the old-time prices. Here we got two excellent meals and horse feed for one dollar.

ACCIDENT.

A terrible storm passed over this county some nights since, during which a large beech tree was uprooted and fell across a house in the vicinity, crushing part of it to the ground. A family of seven persons were in the house at the time, yet strange to say no one was killed nor severely injured. They were all rescued from the wreck by the neighbors without suffering anything worse than bruises and contusions. Two women, in bed at the time, were so wedged in by the falling timbers that the only way of rescuing them was for a man to crawl under the bed, cut the cords and drag the mount on the floor.

ROBBERY.

A negro boy, about sixteen years old, was arrested in Livermore yesterday and brought to the Calhoon prison, for robbing a house of $100. He crawled in at a window and stole the money while the family was asleep. He has confessed and disgorged.

LOUISVILLIANS IN THE COUNTRY.

Since we arrived in this region, we have met several Louisville gentlemen, traveling in the interests of the several houses with which they are connected. Among others we remember R. H. Edelen, of the popular and rising hat house of R. H. Edelen & Co., John Cannon, of Cannon & Byers; Wm. Terry, of Terry & Smith; Crawford M'Clarty, of Wilson & Peter, and Mr. Myers, of the house of R. A. Robinson & Co. They all seem well satisfied with their tour. There is a feeling of partiality toward Louisville by the people of this region, and it only lacks proper effort upon the part of our business men to monopolize the Green river trade. Evansville can no longer compete with Louisville for the business of this region.

RURAL GATHERING.

On Saturday last a picnic was given near St. Joseph's Academy, some twelve miles from here and about the same distance from Owensboro, which was largely attended both from McLean and Daviess counties. There were over 2,000 persons present, among whom were some of the most distinguished gentlemen and beautiful ladies of the two counties. With delightful music, merry dancing, sweet courting, and eloquent orations, interspersed with appetizing collations, of "all the delicacies of the season," the hours sped swiftly away and the sun was retiring behind the western tree tops before many of the visitors had prepared to depart.

PERSONAL.

We are pleased to meet here several old friends and acquaintances, among them Senator A. D. Cosby, ex-Representative Isaac Calhoon, Louis L. Moore, Circuit Court Clerk, George Moore, his deputy (formerly the popular clerk of the Nelson County Court). They are all in good health, have good fishing tackle, and are for the nominees of the 4th of July Democratic Convention.

Uncle Jimmy Landrum, mine host of the Calhoon House, is the oldest inhabitant of this "neck of woods." He settled here when there was but one house in the place, and that was a double log house. This was then a portion of Daviess county. He has lived to see his settlement grow into a village, from a village to a thriving town, and to become the seat of justice of a rich and populous county. He knows how to keep a hotel, and can tell you within ten feet where to cast your lines to get quick bites. VARIETIES.

The Curses of Negro Government South.

A prominent gentleman writes as follows from South Carolina. As we read it, we recall the second section of the Chicago platform, and cry out: Shame, shame, SHAME upon such persecutors and inventors of evil:

"Our country is crushed worse than you can imagine. Last year we had good crops, but the heavy taxation and low prices kept us down in utter poverty. This year taxation is put upon us by order of the military commander alone, together with the recent negro convention. It is perfectly enormous. The members of this convention altogether paid only $800 in their taxation, and one of their members paid more than half of this amount, and yet they taxed the property holders of the State to raise forth with $75,000 to pay the expenses of the convention, taking themselves $11 per diem and 20 cents mileage, when no white convention in this State, or white Legislature ever took but $3 50 per diem before. So too, now, they have elected a large majority to the Legislature negroes, and Secretary of State, a negro, and the Yankee head of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State as Governor of the State. Can our degradation be lower? If the Democrats do not succeed in November and reverse the Government of this country, we have no alternative left but to abandon our country and seek a humble livelihood elsewhere.

"Are the Radicals fixed permanently? Please let me know, for if they are then we must all prepare to move and give this State up to be a black province, and in St. Domingo ruin and desolation. There are $[illegible] of public revenue to be divided, and the party that succeeds in November will seize it. This is the largest public stake ever played for by any people in our age, and the country cannot bear it. In the four years of the Presidential term it will be $[illegible], and is worth more to the party that gets it than to own absolutely the whole cotton crop from North Carolina to the Rio Grande. It looks to me as if there must be a convulsion in its seizure. All society in this country now stands like an inverted cone with the apex down and base up. Such a system never has stood permanently and never can, any more than an inverted cone can stand in physics. There must be a crash sooner or later. Moneyed men North, of both parties, are now struggling to slip the government down into the regular sockets of despotism, if possible, without a shock or revolution, to the military strong enough to force this without a convulsion. Is there no man in high position with talent enough to touch the slumping country?"

Dr. Robert Ryland.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, June 12.]

The venerable Robert Ryland, D. D., so long a citizen of Richmond, has been elected President of the Kentucky Female College at Shelbyville, and will leave about the middle of July to take charge of the institution.

Dr. Ryland has been one of our most useful citizens, as he has been one of the most devoted and efficient ministers of the church to which he belongs. It has been said, and truly, that he has done more perhaps than any other man in Virginia to secure to the Baptist Church an educated ministry. He has been distinguished for both good sense and good taste, and though constant and persevering in the pursuit of his undertakings, his manner has always been so unostentatious and unobtrusive that it is only to those most intimately acquainted with him that his good deeds have been well known and appreciated. A man of cultivated intellect, strong and clear judgment, of the gentlest and sincerest disposition, he must command confidence and respect wherever he goes, and be useful and beneficial to any community with which his lot may be cast. His departure will be sincerely regretted here.

☞ In the recent great hail storm in and about San Antonio, Texas, stones five inches in diameter fell for the space of half an hour. Shingle and slate roofs were broken in and property destroyed to the value of about $100,000.

River Intelligence.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.
(For particulars see advertisements.)

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	[illegible]
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	[illegible]
Owensboro	ROB ROY	10 A. M.
New Orleans	BELLE LEE	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—June 17.

America, Cincinnati.	Maj. Anderson, Cin.
Morning Star, Mead.	Wren, Kentucky river
Shamrock, [illegible]	Falls City, Green River.
[illegible], St. Louis.	Champion, St. Louis.
Belle Lee, New Orleans.	

DEPARTURES—June 17.

America, Cincinnati.	Maj. Anderson, Cin.
Morning Star, Mead.	W. F. Curtis, St. Louis.
[illegible]	Falls City, Green river.
Louisiana, P'sburg.	Champion, Cincinnati.
Louisiana, New Orleans.	

BOATS IN PORT.

Charleston, city wharf.	Fisk Yorkie, city wharf.
Palestine, city wharf.	Belle Lee, Portland.
P. W. Strader, Port and.	Louisville, Portland.

THE RIVER was falling slowly at this point yesterday with 3½ feet water in the canal, [illegible] feet water in the chute and 2½ feet water over the rocks, a decline of 4 inches since our last report. A long-needed and much wished for shower of rain fell last evening, effectually allaying the dust and imparting a grateful coolness to the atmosphere.

Business in river circles continues dull.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—Capt. McGill's beautiful steamer, the Belle Lee, will leave the Portland wharf at 5 P. M. to-day for New Orleans. The accommodations of the Belle Lee are unsurpassed and her officers, A. McGill, master, and Messrs. Martin, Broughton and Fuller clerks, are courteous and attentive gentlemen.

☞ The Rob Roy will leave the city wharf to-day at 10 A. M., for Evansville.

☞ The Nightingale will arrive at the city wharf this afternoon to leave for St. Louis.

☞ The Wren left for Ky. river last evening with a moderate trip. She will transfer her freight to the Dove at Carrollton and relive to the back on account of low water in the Kentucky. The Dove will take her place in the trade.

☞ The Falls City left for Green river last evening with a splendid trip.

☞ The towboat Mary Alice arrived from Pittsburg yesterday with a tow of coal.

☞ The W. F. Curtis, for St. Louis, went down to the cement mill yesterday, where she has engagements for 1,600 bbls of cement. She was engaged in receiving it last evening, and probably got off last night.

☞ The Shamrock, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, discharged a lot of freight at this port yesterday.

☞ The Champion, recently sunk at Chenault's Reach, arrived at the foot of the canal yesterday, on her way to Cincinnati to repair. The damage to her was much greater than was supposed, and she is still leaking badly. It is estimated that $10,000 will be required to place her as she was before the accident.

☞ The Sam Brown, from St. Louis, with a tow of empty barges, came up through the canal yesterday, and passed up the river.

☞ About nine o'clock Tuesday night, the mailboat America, on her down trip, encountered a violent storm about the time she reached Patriot, which rendered it prudent to land for a short distance below that place, where she remained some three hours. The wind blew violently, the thunder and lightning were terrific, and the rain fell in torrents. No damage was done to the boat, nor could any be heard of along the river.

THE MAMMOTH LOW PRESSURE.—At an adjourned meeting of the merchants and business men of Memphis held at the Chamber of Commerce in that city, on Monday, for the purpose of considering the enterprise of Capt. De Haven, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for stock: Dr. Watkins, Captain L. [illegible], Captain F. M. Mabon, Mr. Hanauer and M. E. Cochran.

The meeting then adjourned until next Monday, when the subject will again be discussed. This will be the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE BELLE POTTER EXPLOSION—REPORT OF THE LOCAL INSPECTORS.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, June 11, 1868.

R. R. Bolling, Surveyor of Customs:

SIR: Herewith please find our report of the explosion, or collapse of flue of the little steam tug propeller Belle Potter, which occurred on the morning of the 27th of May, 1868, at Saline Landing, on the lower Ohio river.

This report is based upon evidence taken in person by Supervising Inspector J. V. Guthrie, of this Sixth District, and furnished for our decision.

The Belle Potter was a small tug boat, 35 feet long and 6 feet wide, with round bottom; being built for a tender, and used as such by the U. S. gunboat Essex during the late rebellion. Since that time there has been placed upon said boat one high pressure boiler 4 feet long and 42 inches in diameter, with one main flue 24½ inches diameter, inside of which the fire was placed for the purpose of generation of steam. Between this main flue and the shell of the boiler there were 18 more return flues, equally distributed, and of 3 inches diameter each, making, with the larger one, a large amount of flue surface for so small a diameter of boiler, and consequently requiring close attention and skill in its management.

The Belle Potter had been recently purchased by Mr. Robert Reid, President of the Independent Coal Company of Illinois, and had been in the service of the company about three weeks in towing coal from the mines on the Saline to the Ohio river. At the time of the fatal occurrence she was lying at the Saline landing, having a flatboat or barge in tow, upon which were the families of several miners, who went on board for the purpose of being conveyed to their homes at the mines up the Saline river.

The evidence furnished by having the most important bearing upon the cause of this disaster, is that of Mr. C. O. Nease, who testified that he is an engineer by profession, that he was not employed or acting as such on the Potter, was on board the Potter a few moments before the accident occurred, and that in stopping upon the flat (in tow) the Potter collapsed her main flue, causing the death of four persons, among whom was Eli Johnson, who was acting engineer at the time.

Mr. Nease also testifies that some time previous to the accident, he had noticed that the main flue was bagged down about two inches, and that this defect had not been mended up to the time it collapsed.

The boiler was not removed from its position by the collapse of the flue. The flue was torn about the centre, and the iron torn down about half way on the sides—the top and the bottom coming together.

This statement is corroborated by the investigation of Supervising Inspector Guthrie, who has since made a personal examination of the [illegible]

Mr. Guthrie states that the flue at the point where it gave way, had the appearance of having been strained or burned from the absence of water upon its surface.

Mr. Nease again testifies that the explosion was caused by the negligence of Mr. Eli Johnson, the engineer.

In this connection it may be proper to state that from information received from reliable sources, we are justified in the belief that the Belle Potter previous to the disaster, as above described, had never been inspected by any local or supervising inspector, and the engineer who was in charge at the time had never been licensed as the law requires.

The excuse alleged for these omissions was that the Potter was not built to engage in commerce, and was not so engaged up to the time of her purchase by Mr. Reid. Furthermore, that a vessel of not over five tons capacity, with open deck and of too diminutive proportions to require inspection or yet to come under the inspection laws.

Under any statement of the case, one fact is patent to all. That even admitting the diminutive size of the Potter, both in regard to tonnage and equipment, yet it is fearfully demonstrated that she had a magazine of sufficient capacity to spread death, terror and mourning, in the families of the unsuspecting citizens who were in waiting to be conveyed to their homes by the assistance of this steamer.

Reviewing carefully all of the evidence submitted to this case, we are of the opinion that the disaster above alluded to was caused by the culpable neglect or ignorance of said Eli Johnson, and for which neglect and ignorance he paid the penalty with his life, and is therefore beyond the reach of any verdict we may render.

If any further penalties are required for the violation of laws governing such cases then the one which in this instance was so suddenly paid by the life of the unfortunate engineer, they are left to be enforced by those whose duty it is to inquire into such violations.

The act of Congress of 7th July, 1838, secs. 12 and 13, bears directly upon this and similar cases.

Yours, very respectfully,
B. B. WITHERS,
GEO. A. HOUGHTON,
Local Inspectors.

☞ Owing to the few boats running, the prices on cattle from New Orleans up here gradually advanced from $2 50 to $8 per head. Before the war steamers bound down to New Orleans generally carried cattle, and it was a rare occurrence to see a shipment made up stream; but now Texas is able to supply the Southern markets and export large numbers to the West.

☞ The Dexter left New Orleans yesterday for this port. She has on board a large lot of Texas cattle.

☞ The Little Rock and Fort Smith packet, Fort Smith, bound from Fort Smith to Fort Gibson with Government supplies, struck some obstruction at Webber's Falls, and sunk in two feet water. Her cargo was partially damaged. The boat can be easily raised. She was owned by the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, and insured for three-fourths her value.

☞ The Louisiana left for New Orleans yesterday with a fair trip.

☞ Messrs. Kirby and Craig, formerly of the Beck, take the clerk's office of the Dumont in her new trade.

☞ The rates from St. Louis to the Upper Mississippi, inaugurated Monday as agreed upon by the Northern line and the Northwestern Union line, are as follows: Per 100 pounds to points between the rapids, 15c; Dubuque, 20c; Prairie du Chien, 25c; Winona, 35c; St. Paul, 40c; cabin passage to Davenport, $9; Dubuque, $12; St. Paul, $18.

☞ It is reported that the St. Luke, the new mountain steamer, will be taken into dock at St. Louis, when the present stern will be cut off, and a new one of the "square style" built.

☞ It is reported that Captain Frank Carter, of the United States, is to be President of the Mail Company after the first of next month, Captain Anders, the now popular President, wishing to retire.

☞ The Belle Lee arrived yesterday. She had a good freight and splendid passenger trip. Her clever clerks have our thanks for their attentions to this office.

☞ A contract for transporting lumber, &c., to Porto Rico, Sully and Stevenson was awarded at St. Louis, on Monday, to Captain C. H. Tyler & Co., of the steamer Lily. The total amount is about three hundred tons. The rate at which it is taken is said to be very low.

MEMORANDUM.—The steamer Belle Lee left New Orleans Tuesday, June 11th, at 5 o'clock P. M.; 12th, met R. E. Lee at Pawpaw Island, and Dexter at Egg's Point; 15th, Kilgour, at Island 34, 16th, Richmond, at Golconda Island. Took on five hundred head of cattle at Hog's Point for Cairo.

From our Exchanges.

☞ The St. Louis Democrat of Tuesday says: [illegible]

☞ The Vicksburg Times of Sunday says: [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FAIR GROUNDS!

July 4, 1868.

GRAND CELEBRATION

(CALL to the level swing half [illegible] Admission 50 cents, [illegible]

Sack Racing,
Mule Racing,
Jar Striking,
Wheelbarrow Racing,

And numerous other [illegible] games.

☞ Fine [illegible] Bands will be in attendance.

☞ REFRESHMENTS and plenty of ICE WATER on the grounds.

☞ [illegible] every one attend. je4 dtn

THIRD GRAND PICNIC!

AT

WOODLAND GARDEN,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH,

BROOK STREET,

On Monday, June 22, '68.

EDWARD GORMAN, } General Directors.
P. CARROLL, }

☞ Tickets 50 [illegible]

I. O. O. F.

A GRAND

BASKET PICNIC!

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

Odd Fellows of Louisville

ON THE 4th OF JULY,

AT ASHLAND GROVE

ON the Ohio river, for the benefit of the Widows' Home and Orphans' [illegible] The members of the Lodges and [illegible] and all others that may wish to participate, are cordially and fraternally invited to attend.

TICKETS, $1 50 TICKETS, $1 50

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

W. O. Williams,	Dr. W. H. Goddard,
H. T. Stewart,	[illegible] M. Lewis,
Wm. Ungerlain,	J. W. Evans,
[illegible] M. Johnson,	N. [illegible],
D. C. Brant,	Fred Brown,
Jos. Wa[illegible],	A. Hamm[illegible].

☞ Tickets can be procured of any of the [illegible]

Notice---Picnic Parties.

PARTIES desiring the steamboats for picnic excursions [illegible] can be accommodated by applying to
T. M. ERWIN & CO.,
je1 dtf No. 35 Fourth street.

STEAMBOATS.

Regular Packet for Owensboro and Evansville.
ROB ROY, Capt. BARCLAY,
Will leave on This Day, the 18th inst., at 10 a. m., from city wharf.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
BELLE LEE, A. McGILL, Master.
Will leave on Thursday, the 18th, at 5 o'clock p. m.
[illegible] & FRAZER, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
BELLE LEE, A. McGILL, Master.
Leaves as above on Thursday, the 18th, at 5 p. m.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
NIGHTINGALE, FRAZIER, Master.
Leaves as above on Thursday, the 18th, at 5 p. m.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The Belle Lee

A. McGILL, Master.
ADOLPH MARTIN, Clerk.
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 18th, at 5 p. m.
MOORHEAD & CO., }
T. M. ERWIN & CO., } Agents.

Memphis, White River, and Little Rock United States Mail Line

PACKET COMPANY.

The splendid side-wheel [illegible] COMMERCIAL and [illegible] Memphis [illegible] day and Saturday of [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] Little Rock and [illegible] Little Rock Railroad [illegible]

☞ [illegible]
ALEX. T. STEWART.
[illegible] Smith, Sturgeon & Co., [illegible]

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $[illegible], including meals and staterooms. [illegible] One dollar [illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT [illegible] A. M. One of the [illegible]

MAJOR ANDERSON, S. M. WAYNE, Master.
GEN. BUELL, S. P. CLIDEN, Master.

landing at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT 4 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked passenger steamers:

AMERICA, D. WHITTEN, Master.
UNITED STATES, FRANK CARTER, Master.

landing only at Madison.

☞ Both lines making close connection [illegible] and with all the early morning trains for the East [illegible]

☞ Eastern passengers by this route have [illegible] [illegible] from Louisville to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

☞ [illegible] a night and two hundred and [illegible] railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

☞ Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the boats for all points East.

☞ All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
JOE CAMPBELL, Agent.

RAILROADS.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in [illegible] [illegible] in advance of [illegible] taking [illegible] mail boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at Jeffersonville depot immediately opposite Louisville, as follows:

Depart.	Arrive.
5:00 a. m., except Sunday	[illegible] a. m., daily.
[illegible] p. m., daily.	[illegible] p. m., except Sunday
[illegible] p. m. daily.	[illegible]

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.

For [illegible] through tickets [illegible] corner Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
[illegible]
Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 1, 1868.

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington

RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 2, 1868 trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6:00 [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

Arrive at 8:10 a. m., 10:35 a. m., and [illegible] p. m.

The 6:00 and 2:30 trains connect at [illegible] for [illegible]. Fare through, $[illegible]
SAMUEL GILL, Supt.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

—AND—

MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after APRIL 26th, 1868 trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	[illegible] a. m.	[illegible] p. m.
Arrive at [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]

The [illegible] train connects at Humboldt and Memphis for all points South.

Trains leave Nashville for [illegible] and Atlanta at [illegible], and [illegible] and the Decatur and Illinois [illegible]

Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at [illegible] [illegible] for Lebanon, Danville, and Crab Orchard, connecting by stage for all important points in eastern Kentucky.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] train connects at Lebanon [illegible] with stages for Fairfield and Bloomfield.

The [illegible] train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily; the [illegible] train daily, except Saturday. Bardstown and Knoxville Branch trains daily except Sunday.
ALBERT FINK,
[illegible] General Sup't L. & N. R. R.

W. L. MURPHY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Pittsburg and Other Coal.

For Parlor, Cooking, and Steam Use.

Office, East Side of Third St., near Main
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PIANOS!

J. HINZEN. C. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS!

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand pianos for sale or [illegible] cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

DAILY COURIER.

THURSDAY MORNING, - - - JUNE 18, 1868

WASHINGTON.

PETITION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE ATLANTA PRISONERS.

Atrocious Conduct of the Military Authorities.

SEWARD PREPARING THE CHINESE TREATY.

Radical Villainy Consummated.

Election Committee Report in Favor of McKee.

Davis' Amendment to the Currency Bill Adopted.

KENTUCKY ALLOWED TWO MILLIONS CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

Unjust Provision in the Whisky Tax Bill.

General McClellan Not a Candidate for the Presidency.

CORNELIUS WENDELL TOO MUCH FOR BUTLER.

&c. &c. &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

THE ATLANTA PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The petition of Dr. Chipley, of Lexington, reciting the facts in the case of his son and others in prison at Atlanta, Ga., together with the outrages to which they have been subjected, was presented to the Senate to-day. Dr. Chipley received dispatches yesterday stating that as soon as it was known on Monday morning that the friends of the accused were invoking relief, the military authorities forthwith sent them back to the dungeon, where they now are. The atrocity of this case is without parallel in the history of outrages in this country. The facts were also laid before the President, who expressed his indignation and gave assurance of relief.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

Seward is at Auburn, preparing in behalf of Burlingame a programme of the treaty to be made between the Chinese, European and American Governments. The leading feature is to assimilate the coins, weights and measures of the different nations.

BURLINGAME

leaves Saturday with two mandarins, for New York, where they will accept a public dinner.

THE M'KEE-YOUNG CASE.

The Election Committee consummated their villainy to-day in the McKee-Young case. In February they reported against Young for alleged disloyalty, and against McKee as the minority candidate. To-day they report in favor of McKee. The rejected all the votes where the officers of the election were alleged to be disloyal, and all votes of returned Confederates, thus excluding entirely 1,300 votes, and electing McKee by forty-six majority. The House will indorse the rascality.

CURRENCY BILL AMENDED.

Mr. Davis' amendment to the currency bill which passed the Senate gives Kentucky upwards of $2,000,000 circulating medium. The New England States which are required to yield up $27,000,000 circulation have more than one third of the whole, over $104,000,000.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

has postponed the consideration of the Texas bill one week. They will report a bill to prevent further registration in Virginia, thus cutting off 30,000 white voters in that State. The whisky ring will be protected by this.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The friends of the Ways and Means Committee say the new bill will contain a provision requiring whisky to be sold at the still or stored in export the warehouse, where the tax must be paid before removed. This is an unjust discrimination against West on distillers, who will have to force whisky on the market. Hooper, of Massachusetts, protested against the provision as unjust, but Schenck and Logan will put it in the bill. The friends of the whisky ring are playing to defeat the whole measure.

FRANK BLAIR

arrived, en route to the New York Convention.

M'CLELLAN NOT A CANDIDATE.

General McClellan writes to Hancock that he is not a candidate for the nomination, but will give him or any other good Democrat a hearty support.

INCORRECT.

Dix and McSweeny have not declared for Chase, as reported by telegram to the Chicago Republican.

RESIGNATION.

The announcement of the resignation of the notorious Clark, of the Currency Bureau, was anticipated in this correspondence some days since.

CHASE.

A move will be made to the New York convention to pledge Chase to support the nominee of the convention before he will be balloted for.

THE FLORIDA DELEGATION

here are highly enthusiastic because their Legislature yesterday elected white men as Senators. They were apprehensive that the negro members would require negroes to be elected.

BUTLER WORSTED.

Butler had another tilt with Cornelius Wendell in his committee on impeachment corruption &c., and was badly worsted. Butler gave it up to disgust and admitted he could make nothing of Wendell.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

MEMPHIS, June 17.

Weather clear and hot.
The river is falling slowly.
Arrived—Marble City, from St. Louis.
Departed—Frank Pargoud for St. Louis, and Richmond for New Orleans.

NASHVILLE, June 17.

River falling, with twenty-two inches on Harpeth shoals.
Weather dry and hot.
Departed—Alpha for Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.

There are no arrivals outside of the regular packets.
Departed—Lizzie Gill, New Orleans; Belle St. Louis, Memphis; Ida Kt. and Hawkeye State, St. Paul; Alcona and America, Pittsburg.
River falling slowly.
Weather clear and very warm. Mercury 94 at 3 P. M.

CINCINNATI, June 17.

Weather cloudy and rainy during the day. Heavy storm prevails to-night.
Mercury 79.
River fell twelve inches in the past twenty-four hours, with thirteen feet in the channel and eighty-nine feet under the Covington bridge.
The Armory from Pittsburg, and Alaska from New Orleans, were among the arrivals.
The departures include the Fleetwood for Parkersburg, Magnolia and Louisville packets, and Rob Roy for Louisville, the latter has a full cargo.
The Minnesota and Emma Floyd and barges, and the John C. Acker have gone on the marine ways for repairs.
The Armory will lay up and refit for the summer trade. She reshipped 400 tons on the Rob Roy. The latter packet has twelve tons of slate for the new court-house at Hawesville, Ky.

PITTSBURG, June 17.

Weather clear and warm. River 12 feet 11 inches and stationary.

CAIRO, June 17.

Port list—City of Cairo, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Maggie Hays, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 2 a. m. Arrived, New Orleans to St. Louis, 8 a. m. W. J. Dock, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 8 A. M.
Business dull.
Arrivals—Tennessee river and Evansville packets, 6 P. M.; Tyrone, Cairo and Paducah packet, at 7 P. M., she goes on the docks.

CINCINNATI.

Robbery of a Treasury—Railroad Bridges Destroyed by Rains.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—About half past nine o'clock to-night some unknown persons entered the treasurer's office of Clinton county, Ohio, at Wilmington, and knocked down the treasurer, Mr. A. Hackel, as he was in the act of depositing the receipts of the day in the vault. The thieves, after binding and gagging Mr. Hackel, took $5,000 from the vault, and made their escape.

The heavy rains of last night destroyed several bridges and trestles on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, between Loveland and Chillicothe, and the passage of trains will be stopped for some days. No accurate account of the damage can be given.

A heavy rain and thunder storm is prevailing here to-night.

MEMPHIS.

Removal of the Governor and Attorney General of Mississippi—Fatal Affray.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, while at a political meeting at Paulding, received a telegram that General McDowell had removed him and also C. E. Hooker, Attorney General, and appointed Gen. Ames as Military Governor, and Capt. Myers as Attorney General.

George Bethell, of this city, was shot and killed by Clarence Lester, while fishing at Ten mile Bayou, Ark., yesterday. The murder was unprovoked. Lester, after shooting Bethell, reloaded his shot-gun and rode off, defying arrest.

The Philadelphia Murder Case.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Timothy Heenan, who was murdered last week, to-day returned a verdict that deceased came to his death at the hands of Gerald Eaton. No clue has been obtained to the murderer of Newton Blatt. The Coroner's jury to-day returned an unopened verdict.

40th CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE........WASHINGTON, June 17.

The CHAIR submitted a communication from the Constitutional Convention of Texas, transmitting a resolution adopted by the convention requesting a change in the law at the earliest moment authorizing the commander of the district to appoint registers of elections. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of the proposed law relative to judge advocates of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a communication from Major General Sheridan, Commander of the District of Missouri, urging that the Central Pacific Railroad be compelled to extend their line from Atchison to Fort Leavenworth. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to remit duties on certain religious books donated to people of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a joint resolution authorizing the sale of damaged or unserviceable arms, ordnance and ordnance stores. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, recommended the indefinite postponement of several bills in relation to the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the bill relating to the national currency was again taken up.

Mr. CAMERON denounced the first section forbidding any national bank from paying interest on the balances of any other as a shaving boon got up for the purposes of enabling the city banks to use the funds of country banks without paying for them. He would prefer that the subject should be deferred till next session, but since it was to be considered he moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. CHANDLER also opposed the first section.

Mr. SPRAGUE took the floor, but was shortly after interrupted by the announcement of the Chinese embassy.

Mr. SUMNER presented the guests and the President made a brief speech of welcome. Then ensued several minutes of hand shaking and conversation, through interpreters, after which the President pro tem. again called the Senate to order and the embassy retired without ceremony.

Mr. SPRAGUE resumed the floor and spoke against all propositions of inflation. He would vote for the motion to strike out, and hoped the whole subject would be tabled.

Mr. HENDRICKS would also vote to strike out the first section, as in his opinion, the matter should be left to the banking interest to regulate for themselves.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the Chair laid before the Senate a telegram from the Constitutional Convention, dated Austin, Texas, June 16 forwarding the resolutions just adopted, on which they ask the action of Congress.

The resolutions, after reciting the lawlessness existing in certain parts of the State, urges upon Congress the necessity of authorizing the organization by the convention, of a military force in the several counties, to act in connection with the military commander, for whom they express their confidence, for the purpose of protecting their lives and property.

Their citizens are now preyed upon by assassins and robbers, and assert that otherwise they will be obliged to organize for their own defense. The matter was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

After further discussion the first section of the currency bill was struck out, by a vote of 26 to 11.

Yeas—Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cole, Chandler, Conklin, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, McCreery, Morrill, Me.; Patterson, N. H.; Patterson, Tenn.; Pomeroy, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Vickers, Wade and Yates.

Nays—Cattell, Fessenden, Anderson, Morgan, Morrill, Vt.; Sherman, Sumner, Tipton, Van Wyck, Willey and Wilson.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, who would have voted aye, was paired with Mr. Drake; and Williamson, who would have voted nay, with Mr. Thayer.

Mr. SHERMAN then offered his substitute for the fifth section, providing that for the better distribution of the National Bank currency an amount not exceeding $20,000,000 may be issued to banking associations organized in those States and Territories having less circulation than five dollars per inhabitant, and that within one year the same shall be withdrawn pro rata from the banks in the States and Territories having an amount in excess of their proportion under an act of March 3, 1864; to ascertain which the controller of currency is to make a statement, showing the amount to be retired by each of these banks, and to make requisition on them, beginning with those having the largest excess, and in case of failure to furnish it, it is made the duty of the controller of currency to sell at auction a sufficient amount of bonds held to secure the circulation of such banks—the bill having passed through the committee.

Mr. MORRILL, of Virginia, again offered his amendment, which was voted down in the committee, to strike out section fifth and insert, that upon the issue of any such national circulation provided for in this section, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to permanently withdraw an equal amount of United States notes. Rejected without division.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend by adding the following: Provided, that the circulation herein authorized shall be issued only as the circulation is withdrawn, so that the aggregate circulation shall not, at any time, exceed $300,000,000, which was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was also agreed to.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment prepared, he said, by the Controller of the Currency, as an additional section authorizing a change of name or location of national banks upon application to the Controller of Currency, and public notice being given, which was rejected by a vote of 11 to 25.

Mr. DAVIS offered the following as an additional section, that all laws imposing any tax upon the circulating notes or notes of issue made by any bank of any State or Territory, or imposing any tax in any form upon such banks be, and the same are hereby repealed. Rejected without division. The bill was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Ferry, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, McCreery, Nye, Patterson of N. H., Patterson of Tenn., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Wilson—25.

NAYS—Anthony, Bayard, Cameron, Conkling, Edmunds, Fessenden, Hendricks, Howe, Morgan, Sprague, Trumbull, Vickers, Williams and Yates—14.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, also would have voted aye, but paired with Mr. Morrill, of Maine, who opposed the bill, which goes to the House.

Mr. HOWARD tried to call up the bill relative to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but a motion to go into executive session prevailed until the bill for removing political disabilities came over from the House, with a request for a committee of conference on the amendments, which was ordered.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Elections, reported that Mr. McKee was entitled to a seat from the Ninth Kentucky District. He will call the resolution up next week.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to consider and report on the subject of tax on capital deposits and the circulation of National and other banks of issue in connection with the bill. Directed to be prepared.

Mr. RANDALL suggested to include also tax on Government deposits.

Mr. INGERSOLL so modified the resolution and it was agreed to.

Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill for the sale of the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas. Referred.

Mr. VAN WYCK asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution on the subject of American naturalized citizens, directing the President to demand immediately from any foreign government that may have imprisoned American citizens for words spoken in this country an acknowledgment as complete and ample as was made by the United States Government in apology for the arrest of Mason and Slidell, to demand reparation in all instances, and report what he has done to secure such rights and redress of wrong.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said this was a very grave matter. The resolution asserted a great many things about which he knew nothing. He desired to debate it. The resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to collect revenue on distilled spirits, and the principle of taxing the capacity of the still and apparatus, making due allowance for waste, to contain a provision like the following: 1st. Call to report builders and operatives, and ascertain the utmost quantity a still can produce in twenty-four hours' constant running. 2d. Let the distiller take out a license for such time as he may choose to operate, paying, or giving good security to pay, the tax on all spirits that can be produced within the period of the license. 3d. If the distiller shall be found to overrun the period of license, he shall be subject to imprisonment in the penitentiary.

4th. If any one shall be found to have distilled spirits without license, he shall be subject to like imprisonment.

5th. If there be any unoccupied distilleries the key shall be given to a revenue officer, who shall be heavily punished if he suffer the premises to go into the hands of another person for the purpose of using them.

6th. The keeper of any concealed still shall be heavily punished.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER presented a resolution of the Texas Convention. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Claims, reported the bill to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President for the capture of Jeff. Davis. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report as to the burying of Confederate dead in Antietam cemetery. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House proceeded to consider as a special order the bill reported by Mr. Eliot, from the Commerce Committee, to promote American commerce.

Mr. ELIOT addressed the House on the national importance of the bill, the provisions of which have been already published.

Mr. MORRILL moved to amend the second section by providing that, in order that American lumber, cordage, iron, copper, chains and anchors might be used in the construction of American vessels, there should be allowed a bounty equal to the drawback of duty on those materials actually used in construction.

Mr. ELDRIDGE opposed the amendment, claiming that the bill had steered clear of anything like bounties.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, opposed the bill, claiming that the depression in the ship building interest was not caused by the laws of the country. All interests in the country were depressed, and he undertook to say that if the copper of foreign countries was admitted free of duty for ship building purposes, the copper mines on Lake Superior would have to close. The proposed drawback on copper was simply a blow struck at that interest and the arguments in support of it would apply equally as well against the whole protection of the country.

He believed the enterprise of the American people would remedy all present difficulties about commerce and the carrying trade, and there was no necessity for this bill, which undertook to save one interest by striking down other interests of equal importance. He proposed to amend the bill by striking out the 3d section. The other sections he had no objection to.

Mr. DRIGGS made an argument against the bill on the same general grounds as stated by his colleague. He had a letter read from a boat and shipbuilder to Senator Chandler against allowing a drawback on foreign material. The writer, A. W. Houghton, stated his objections to be that it would be unjust to those who had invested their money in ships, as the reduction would lessen the value of their property just as much as the drawback would amount to.

There are more vessels now built and being built than are wanted, the cotton crop not being half that it was before the war. There were preparations made for building on the Kennebec over fifteen ships and barks averaging one thousand tons each, which would be built, duty or no duty, and a large number of vessels would be built this year in the State of Maine, quite large enough for the prospect ahead.

Mr. MYERS spoke in favor of all the sections of the bill except that allowing a drawback on shipbuilding material.

Mr. LYNCH made an argument in support of the bill. In the course of his remarks he spoke of everything entering into shipbuilding.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked if there was anything on a laboring man of the West from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot that was not taxed for the benefit of manufacturers?

Mr. LYNCH remarked that the war which had nearly annihilated American commerce, had protected and stimulated manufacturing and agricultural interest, and those interests were to-day in a more thriving condition than before the war, but the American built ships which had to pay taxes on all its materials was brought into direct competition with British ships which paid no such taxes, there was therefore no analogy between the cases.

Mr. ELDRIDGE agreed with the gentleman from Maine, that ship building should be free from tax, but he protested against discrimination in favor of ships and against the laboring man.

Mr. LYNCH said that he did not agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin. He (Lynch) was in favor of protecting American labor and industry. Subsequently Mr. Lynch stated that the letter from the Bath [illegible] builder came not from a ship builder but a ship owner, a man who had a branch house in Liverpool, and was, therefore, interested in keeping up the present depressed state of American commerce.

Messrs. Brooks and Washburn of Wisconsin, and Spalding and Pike advocated the bill.

Mr. BROOMALL proposed to amend Mr. Morrill's amendment by adding a provision that the present tariff duties be increased five per cent.

Mr. Allison opposed and Messrs. Pile and Butler favored the bill.

Mr. ALLISON as a test of the House moved to table the bill.

Mr. PIKE offered to amend the bill by striking copper out of the second section.

Mr. ALLISON said he would still move to table the bill.

The question was taken and the bill tabled—82 to 45.

YEAS—Adams, Allison, Ashley of Nev., Ashley of Ohio, Bailey, Baker, Beaman, Beatty, Benjamin, Bingham, Blaine, Broomall, Buckland, Beck, Clarke, Cary, Clark, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Covode, Cullom, Delano, Driggs, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferriss, Field, Getz, Golladay, Griswold, Grover, Hawkins, Hayes, Hawkins, Higby, Hill, Hooper, Hubbard, Ingersoll, Jones, Kelly, Kerr, Kerr, Kitchen, Knott, Koontz, Logan, Loughridge, Maynard, McCarthy, McCormick, Mercer, Miller, Moore, Mullins, Mungen, Myers, Niblack, O'Neill, Paine, Pomeroy, Raum, Schenck, Shanks, Stanks, Stewart, Taffe, Trimble of Ky., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Horn, of Mo., Van Trump, Washburn of Ind., Washburn of Ind., Welker, Williams of Pa., Williams of Ind., Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ill.

NAYS—Archer, Baldwin, Banks, Barnes, Benton, Blair, Boutwell, Brooks, Butler, Churchill, Cornell, Dawes, Dixon, Eggleston, Eliot, Haight, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Humphrey, Jenckes, Johnson, Judd, Lynch, Morrill, Nicholson, Peters, Pike, Price, Pruyn, Robertson, Robinson, Sawyer, Smith, Spalding, Stevens, of New Hampshire, Stone, Taber, Taylor, Twichell, Van Aernam, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Massachusetts—45.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth, the amendments to the bill to relieve certain persons in North Carolina from political disabilities were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

Mr. BINGHAM gave notice that he to-morrow would call up the motion to reconsider the vote on the twenty per cent. resolution.

House then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Editorial Domestic Difficulty—Mortuary—Injunction Refused—Damages Awarded—Attempted Suicide—Tammany Hall—The Cuban Slave Trade.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1868.—The wife of Edmund R. Pollard, of Virginia, had Mis and Mrs. Pollard arrested yesterday for assault and battery. In her complaint she charges Pollard with having used the means to supporting himself and then deserting her. In reply he says she is a monster through jealousy.

There were 208 deaths in New York last week, and 150 in Brooklyn.

Judge Ingraham yesterday refused to issue an injunction restraining the Metropolitan police from warning strangers away from certain disreputable concert saloons.

A jury yesterday awarded a verdict in favor of the Goodenough Horse Shoe Company of $4,268 against the Star Fire Insurance for damage to machinery by fire.

The dissolution of the Athenæum Club is in consequence of debts and the pressure of creditors for payment. It is said to owe some forty thousand dollars over and above the proceeds of yesterday's sale of furniture and pictures at Madison Avenue Club House. The Athenæum was the favorite club of literature, artists and journalists. An effort will be made to revive it on a scale of less extravagance.

Daniel Pratt, the notorious buffoon, who styles himself the Great American Traveler, attempted to drown himself in East river, this morning, on account, he says, of lack of appreciation of his genius. Pratt is supposed to have been drunk.

Wyman Butler, once a temperance lecturer of reputation, and a man of ability and culture, cut his throat in Brooklyn, last night, while suffering from delirium tremens. He had reformed several times, but has been a common sot for several years past.

Work on the new Tammany Hall is progressing rapidly, and will be ready by the 4th of July. The hall is airy, well ventilated, and will seat five thousand persons. The committee of arrangements for the Schutzenfest determined to formally receive the delegates from abroad on the 27th, and make a formal opening by procession on the 29th. A steamboat excursion is to be made on Sunday, 28th.

A cargo of Africans is said to have been recently landed in Cuba.

Eight schooners and four sloops are entered for the New York Yacht Club Regatta to-morrow.

An Aid Society for Southern educational purposes has been established in this city to last for five years. For the present its effort will be devoted to the permanent establishment of the Charleston, parish and home schools.

Four stallions imported by Thomas Wolcott, of St. Paul, Minn., arrived yesterday from England.

Mr. Burlingame, the two European Secretaries and two mandarins will attend a public dinner on the 23d leaving the rest of the Chinese embassy in Washington.

Gertrude Pfeiffer and George Kheinhart were arrested for an attempted murder of the husband of the former.

Report says an injunction has been issued at the instance of Mr. Davis, restraining the Northwestern company's directors from paying dividends.

ST. LOUIS.

Villainous Action of Roughs—Raid on Gambling Houses—Attempted Rescue of a Counterfeiter—Municipal Controversy.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—A villainous but unsuccessful attempt was made on Sunday evening by three ruffians in a skiff, to sink another skiff containing a pleasure party composed of ladies and children, accompanied by two gentlemen. The villains have not yet been arrested.

Another raid was made last night, by the police, on several leading gambling houses, and their apparatus, which were seized at half past one this morning.

A policeman named Skinner was shot dead by a drunken man, whose name is unknown.

About 11 o'clock Sunday night an ineffectual attempt was made to rescue Charles Moore, who had been arrested for having counterfeit money. One of the party making the attempt was shot by a policeman, and carried away by his companions.

David Bettin, harbor master, in reply to the Mayor's letter requesting him to resign, positively refuses to comply with the request. His case will be taken under advisement by the City Council to-day.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Chas. L. Ferguson, a prominent insurance agent of this city, died to-day.

The telegraph line on the Kansas Pacific Railroad is being rapidly pushed on to Fort Wallace, in advance of railroad track. This will give the Government communication with the most important post in Kansas, the point where supplies are sent to Arkansas river and New Mexican posts, and where a considerable force of troops are stationed, and will render the distribution of the latter in case of Indian hostilities an easy task.

Fenian Convention in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., June 17.—The State Fenian Convention met here yesterday. Twenty-five circles were represented. Gen. O'Neil delivered an address explanatory of the war movement of which he is the recognized leader. Men and money were pledged by the delegates present, and several officers, graduates of West Point, offered their services. Last night the Fenians held a meeting at City Hall, which was addressed by General O'Neil, Jno. Rafferty, of New York, Captain Jno. Driscoll of Providence, and others.

CHICAGO.

THE NATIONAL SENGERFEST.

An Immense Attendance.

Hearty Welcome to the Delegates.

Concert and Torchlight Procession.

Rumored Suicide—Thunder Storm—Damage to Bridges and Benefit to Crops—Preparations for the Saengerfest—Suit Against Foreign Insurance Agent.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Peoria Transcript of Saturday says it was rumored in El Paso on the day previous that the Rev. Mr. Craig, who seduced Mrs. McMullen, resulting in her death, became suddenly insane from remorse and committed suicide.

A severe thunder storm visited this city early this morning and again about 1 o'clock this afternoon, when the sky became so overcast that it became necessary to light the gas in stores, printing offices, dwellings, &c. The extreme darkness continued until the natural darkness appeared.

The storm of this morning extended through Wisconsin and the northern part of Illinois and Iowa and did much damage in washing away bridges, &c., but it is believed that the crops will not suffer any, but on the contrary may be benefited. It is not known whether the storm this afternoon extended beyond the vicinity of the city.

A dispatch from Warsaw, Indiana, to-day says that Gov. Baker, of Connecticut, who has been sick there for the past ten days, has very nearly recovered. He will be able to leave for his home on Wednesday.

The preparations for the great Saengerfest, which will be inaugurated in this city on Wednesday, are being made with good taste and liberality. Beautiful arches, covered with flowers and evergreens, have been erected over many of our streets, and large numbers of private dwellings, stores, etc., have been covered with wreaths. The occasion will doubtless be the greatest of the kind ever held on the continent.

Arthur T. Durst, of this city, agent of a number of Eastern insurance companies, has been notified by the corporation counsel that an application will be made to the Superior Court to restrain him from transacting any insurance business in this city in behalf of those companies, and from paying over any premiums received, until he shall render an account of his business to the city comptroller. The suit has been brought to test the constitutionality of the law which requires all foreign insurance companies doing business in Chicago to pay a tax of two per cent. on their gross premiums for the benefit of the Firemen's Benevolent Association.

CHICAGO, June 17.—A large portion of the city presents a gala appearance to-day in honor of the Saengerfest. Along north Clark street, from the the bridge to Turner's Hall, there is not a house which does not bear evidence of joy on the part of the inmates that the fest has at last arrived. Every window and every doorway is decorated with flowers, wreaths, and bears inscriptions manifesting enthusiasm.

On North and Wells street whose Germans do most abound, on the south side, and Randolph and Madison streets on the west side, are brilliant with decorations. Scarcely a house or store over some but has its tribute to the singing societies from abroad. Many shops and stores are trimmed with the combined colors of the Vaterland and the United States. The stars and stripes are often seen along side of the old German colors, gold, red and black and the new colors of the North German confederation. Turner's Hall, Wabash Hall, Wabash Avenue Rink, and other head quarters, are decorated in the most handsome manner.

Societies from abroad have been arriving since 5:30 this morning, and other large delegations from the East will arrive to-night and to-morrow. Delegates from the old country, who were expected at 5:30 this morning will not arrive until to-morrow on account of the long detention they experienced in Ohio in consequence of the destruction of a railroad bridge near Lima.

At 8 o'clock this evening a grand procession was formed at [illegible], and marched to the Wabash Avenue Rink. The procession was half an hour passing a given point. It contained several bands and was profusely accompanied with flags, etc. The streets through which it passed were crowded with people.

At the rink the singers were welcomed by Mr. Rice in a brief speech, after which the formal reception took place. The chorus consisted of five hundred voices, composed of Chicago societies, and the orchestra of seventy pieces.

After the concert a grand torchlight procession, with flags, transparencies, &c., formed on Wabash Avenue and marched through the principal streets to band music. The evening closed with social gatherings at Turners' Halls, Dearborn Hall, Library Hall and other headquarters of local societies.

FOREIGN.

Atlantic Cable Telegrams.

ENGLAND.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE CANADIAN ACT.

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday night an interesting debate took place on the petition to the people of Nova Scotia against the Canadian act.

Mr. John Bright moved that a commission be appointed to inquire into the causes of discontent in Nova Scotia in regard to the act of confederation.

Mr. Bright supported his motion with a speech in which he declared an investigation into the matter could not be otherwise than advantageous. If not referred to the people of Nova Scotia they would feel they were victims of a policy with which they did not sympathize; such a refusal would increase the hostility to Canada and estrange them from England, and give them a powerful stimulus in their sympathy with the United States. Justice to the people of Nova Scotia and generosity to the people of the United States, demanded this inquiry. The measure would be in harmony with any untoward event would come in a refusal to grant this demand.

Mr. W. F. Baxter seconded the motion made by Mr. Bright. The Right Hon. A. B. Adderly, Under Secretary of the Colonial Department, replied for the Government. He acknowledged that discontent prevailed in the province of Nova Scotia. He was, however, to deny the statement of a statement made by Mr. Bright in a speech made on the 9th of May, to the effect that the passage of the Canadian union act in Parliament was too hasty, and unduly prejudicial to this act of the legislation of each of the provinces concerned.

The appointment of this commission of inquiry would be a good one, and be considered as an insult by the Dominion of Canada. He informed the House that steps had been taken by the government to allay the present feeling in the North American provinces. He said this feeling was not so strong as represented, for the acts of the Canadian Parliament had since been approved by Nova Scotia, and whatever discontent existed would probably disappear, as the people of that province had no reason to apprehend an increase of taxation or expenditure. After further discussion a division of the House took place on Mr. Bright's motion, when the motion was lost. For the government 87, against 183. Majority against 96.

LATER.—In the evening the Irish Church appointments temporary bill was passed to its third reading.

FRANCE.

THE NEW LOAN.

PARIS, June 17.—The Corps Legislatif gave its consent to the proposed new loan.

SPAIN.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

MADRID, June 17.—Roncali has become foreign minister, Coronado, minister, and Rubi, minister of the colonies.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 17—e. v.

Consols for money 94 5-16, for account 94 5-16. Bonds 72 [illegible]. Erie 45½.

FRANKFORT, June 17.

Bonds 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—e. v.

Cotton sales [illegible] bales. [illegible] Breadstuffs firm. Refined petroleum [illegible].

ANTWERP, June 17.

Petroleum flat at 44 francs.

NEW ORLEANS.

Reply of Conway to the Writ of Quo Warranto—City Council Organized.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—Mayor Conway has replied to the writ of quo warranto. He [illegible] to the right of the writ, to issue on the petition of Heath, if he, Conway, being removed by military power and exercising the office by the people. A hearing was postponed until Saturday.

Both Boards of Aldermen have organized, but no business has been transacted as yet.

In the Jockey Park races the Jockey Club handicap was won by Pascagoula over Jenny A., Comtesse, beating Charlie, Harlesh, and Bonnie. Time 2:44½. The track was very heavy.

The sweepstakes for two-year olds, two miles, was won by Bowen & Hall's Bay Ambeer, beating Lizzie, Bohe, Bonnie, and Bonnie Lass. Time 3:48¼.

The next was three. The sweepstakes for three miles, half mile, was won by McLaughlin's Bonnie Lass, beating Fanton, Ferguson and six others. Time 3:46 seconds. The handicap for all ages, 4 miles, was won by Morrow Fussion, beating Bonnie and Lucille. Abdallah, [illegible] Pedestal, Abdallah, and General Sheridan [illegible] frequently. Time, [illegible].

BOSTON.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill—Regatta.

BOSTON, June 17.

The ninety-third anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated to-day with greater patriotic display than for many years.

At Charlestown, in the regatta to-day, the three mile single sculls, two miles, was won by Joseph F. Kaye, Jr., against five competitors. Time 19 minutes and 5 seconds.

The double scull race, same distance was won by C. Davis and M. Welch. Time, 18 minutes and 4 seconds.

The four-oared boat race, four miles, had six entries, and was won by Mr. Samuel Morey. Time, 29 minutes and 44 seconds.

WASHINGTON.

Ejection of a Negro from the Street Cars.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

EJECTION OF A NEGRO WOMAN FROM A STREET CAR.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, who were instructed to inquire into the alleged forcible ejection of Mrs. Kate Brown, a colored woman, in charge of the Ladies' Retiring Room of the Senate, from a car of the Alexandria Railroad, made a report to-day affirmatory of the statements before made, that Mrs. Brown has been ejected; and that the company for damages; and that the persons who ejected her from the car were drunk. They recommended that the company be prosecuted by the government.

VISITORS AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

A large number of visitors were in attendance at the Executive Mansion to-day, including many ladies and several individuals of prominence. A committee of citizens of Washington, including the Mayor and several members of the Conservative wing of the City Council, had an interview with the President in reference to the bill which is now before Congress relating to municipal affairs.

Generals Rousseau, Hancock and Senators Henderson and Buckalew also had interviews with President Johnson.

RADICAL AFFAIRS.

In the District Court to-day Judge Fisher recognized S. J. Bowen as Mayor of Washington, and J. H. Crane as Corporation Attorney in place of Joseph H. Bradley, jr.

SURRATT.

It is understood that the Grand Jury is examining witnesses with the view to bringing in a new indictment against Surratt, charging him only with complicity in the murder of President Lincoln.

Other telegraph lines are being extended to this city by the Western Union Company and additions of the country heretofore connected are being brought into communication with the rest of the world.

Weather intensely warm, mercury rising to 96 in the shade this p. m.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Rebellion—Negrete and others in the Field—Regular Troops Defeated—Arrests in the Capital.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Additional Mexican news says General Negrete, Riga, and other rebels, were preparing for a war against the Government. Negrete, with forty-two hundred rebels, had gone to Guerrero, being enthusiastically received en route. Four thousand rebels were concentrating at Jalapa. Riva had routed the regular troops in the State of Queretaro, where Escobedo. Many arrests have been made in the past month at the city of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—The Brownsville Ranchero of the 14th contains the following dispatch, dated Matamoras, May 22:

Generals Escobedo and Leon Lopez, with fifty men, have proclaimed General Porfirio Diaz President of the republic, and proclaimed that the constitution of 1857 shall be maintained inviolate.

Yellow fever of a malignant type and epidemic in form is raging at Vera Cruz.

Mexican dates of the 6th inst. state that the Mexican Congress was still in session.

The Minister of War had ordered the authorities at Vera Cruz to dismantle the land fortifications, clean away the debris, and let the buildings now used as barracks.

Antonio Rivera attempted to capture the town of Tregosteros, but was repulsed by the Government, but it is believed that [illegible] his followers of [illegible] were condemned to be shot. Crimes and outrages were being committed on all of the roads. Tranquility now reigns in all the towns.

A Husband Attempts to Shoot his Wife, and Hits his Son.

HAMILTON, O., June 16.—In an altercation between Henry Hodinger and his wife, the latter, having resolved to separate from her husband, the son, Henry Hodinger, Jr., interfered and the father, in a moment of passion, seized a shot-gun, and fired the contents at his son's face. Thirty-one shot have been extracted. The young man will lose his eyesight of one eye certainly, and possibly of both.

Hodinger has for some time been insane, and suffering most acutely from neuralgia or rheumatism, owing to his suffering as well as his financial troubles, he can hardly be considered a sane man. He has been arrested, and is now in jail.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Democratic Congressional Convention—The Impeachment Trial Condemned.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—The ninth Congressional Democratic Convention, held at Wabash to-day, nominated Jacob E. Robert Lowry, of Fort Wayne. Resolutions indorsing the eighth of January platform and were condemning the impeachment trial were adopted.

A Mail Train Thrown Over an Embankment.

ALBANY, June 17.—The mail train on the Rutland railroad, due here, this evening at 3:15, was thrown from the track about five miles this side of Schenectady, while running at the rate of ten miles an hour.

The Merchants' Union and American Express and one baggage car were thrown over an embankment twenty feet high and badly broken. The passenger car and sleepers on the track but did not go over the embankment.

An express messenger named Cary was injured but no passengers were hurt. The accident was caused by a spreading rail.

A Murderer Confesses His Guilt.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 17.—There is good reason for stating that Edwin Anderson has confessed to his counsel that he killed Cornelius Holmes, claiming to have done it in self-defense. The confession is in writing and will be submitted to the grand jury with a view to secure an indictment for manslaughter.

A Defaulter Arrested and Released—Jail Escape.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 17.—Thos. B. Whittemore, Town Treasurer of Springfield, who defaulted for $7,000, has been arrested in Mississippi. He refunded the money and was not arrested.

Henry B. Cobleigh, an alleged incendiary, and another prisoner escaped from jail here yesterday.

U. S. Senator Elected by Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, June 17.—The Legislature to-day elected A. S. Welch United States Senator for the term expiring March, 1869. There was no election for the term of four years. The result is uncertain though Osborn is ahead.

Base Ball Match.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—The match between the Atlantic base ball club, of Brooklyn, and the Railway Unions, of Cleveland to-day, was won by the former by a score of 67 to 11, in nine innings.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Man Kills His Brother-in-Law.

[From Our Own Correspondent of Missouri.]

Tuesday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the quiet village of North Middletown was the scene of a sad and bloody tragedy. Mr. Henry O. Thomson, a citizen of that place, had been drinking considerably for some time, but had sobered off a day or so previous. The effect of the former excess have been such as to derange his mental faculties, and render him almost unmanageable, and on Monday night his wife sent for her brother, Mr. Albert [illegible], to come and quiet him. Mr. [illegible] to opportunity succeeded in soothing him into a more reasonable state of mind, and laying down on the bed, fell asleep.

Fatal occurred. Pursued by strange and abhorrent hallucinations born of the diseased state of the mind, and assuming that his mind was in [illegible] him, awoke from his bed, went to his bed, and [illegible] [illegible] the gun, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] a bowie and fired. The ball went through the heart of the unfortunate man killing him almost instantly. Thomson was immediately arrested, brought to Paris, and lodged in jail to await examination before Justice Brown, which will take place on Friday next, by which time it is hoped he will be in a better condition to appreciate the fearful character of the crime he has committed.

It was evident from his actions and conversation when brought here that the unfortunate man was acting in a moment of temporary insanity produced by the excessive use of liquor.

Messrs. Thomson and [illegible] were both well known citizens of this county. Mr. Thomson has a wife and children, and Mr. [illegible] leaves a wife and several children to lament his untimely end.

Suicide.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, June 15.]

A young man well known to St. Louis, about a [illegible], committed suicide on the 11th, at Wentzville, Mo. His name was Charles Pearson, and was well liked by all who knew him. He had been intending to come to this city via [illegible], and when it was supposed he had left, he was [illegible] his relatives. [illegible] the 11th some colored men were plowing in a field. A dead body lying in the woods, [illegible] [illegible] they went to work. They reported the fact, and the body was identified as that of the unfortunate young man. [illegible] His pistol was found near him [illegible] having entered the side of his head.

The parents of Mr. Pearson live at [illegible] Ky., and one went to [illegible] county to gather the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] the body, and go back to [illegible] [illegible] the burial of the [illegible] ing the dead.

☞ Hunger on Head Programme—The girl who [illegible] an offer of marriage.

☞ How long does a woman mourn for or without the [illegible] for a second.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Pleasureburg crop in this State promises to be the best ever known.

The city of Paris, the great centre of the Bourbon whisky trade, is much excited over the question whether the famous beverage of the county shall be subjected to a corporation tax in the warehouses. The "Ayers" will bear a pretty heavy tax, but the imposition will cause more good abroad than at home. Distillers who can't pay frequent visits to the warehouses to "sample the stock" will have pretty much all the tax to pay.

The stores and postoffice at Stringtown, Fork [illegible] county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night of last week. Loss $1,500, no insurance.

A mad dog, which was biting everything that came in his way, was killed in Scott county on Saturday.

GEN. E. KIRBY SMITH has made an arrangement with the Trustees of Sewanee College by which he is to take charge of that institution and reopen the doors and reorganize the college in [illegible].

AT HENDERSON on Monday the naked body of a boy ten or twelve years old, with a deep or cut in the forehead was found floating in the river, where it had evidently remained for some time.

[From the Bardstown Sentinel.]

In one of our streets, it is believed, some Irishmen named [illegible] was [illegible], who was supposed to be had committed suicide. His body has since been found in a [illegible]. He undoubtedly drowned himself.

[From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.]

AT MRS. NEVE'S, about one and a half miles this side of Nicholasville, on a [illegible], a burglar entered a cell at [illegible] of the house and [illegible] [illegible]. The dog [illegible] scattered and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It is said of a Durham cow, and sired by an Alderney bull.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Monday afternoon, we met and [illegible] some good humored conversation with P. F. Winchester, and that night there was [illegible] at his house [illegible] after 10 o'clock. He was in apparently high spirits and seemed perfectly well. Next morning he was a corpse, and will be buried this morning at 10 o'clock.

[From the Georgetown Times.]

COURT DAY SALES.—We are indebted to Mr. J. E. [illegible] for the following report of Monday's sales. The offerings of stock were larger than for many court days past, especially of cattle, which sold very low, ranging from 1 to 3½ [illegible] ... A few good horses and mules offered, [illegible] sold at good figures. Traders were of the [illegible], and [illegible] at [illegible] the market, and [illegible]. Several stock traders were negotiating at high figures for the coming crop.

CURIOUS CALVES.—The five-legged calf of Mr. Jno. Robertson is still alive and thriving finely. Mr. R. also has a calf that some without any tail [illegible] as much as [illegible] it had [illegible] [illegible] and in as well as it could possibly be.

[From the Paris Kentuckian.]

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—There are living [illegible] the same roof near Rothermarch, [illegible] in this county, four persons over eighty years of age, viz: Mr. John [illegible], his wife, and two of his [illegible]. We [illegible] any man of his [illegible] in the world to beat him [illegible] [illegible], mowing grass, or at other farm work.

FREAK OF LIGHTNING.—When the storm came up yesterday morning the lightning ran into the telegraph operator's room at the depot, on the wires, destroyed two or three machines, and kicked up quite a hubbub in the office. The operator, Taylor Sheward, was slightly shocked, but escaped the general ruin, although the an [illegible] [illegible], there was no damage done to any person.

BOURBON WHISKY TRADE.—The returns of the whisky manufactured in this county in the month [illegible] have been made up. We are indebted to Mr. M. [illegible] for a partial report:

Terr & White made 620 barrels, or 27,294 gallons.

Bowen & Waiter made 284 barrels, or 12,496 gallons.

W. H. Thomas made 170 barrels, or 4,365 gallons.

Bell, Taylor & Co. are bonding their warehouses for the purpose of giving now the whisky bonding to the [illegible] at [illegible] there are [illegible] [illegible] to be number already in Paris.

The law preventing transportation in bond has caused the [illegible] of so many whisky at this place that the warehouses are [illegible] and [illegible]. The following is a statement of the bonded whisky in the warehouses in this city:

[illegible]	[illegible]	barrels
P. B. [illegible] & Son	[illegible]	"
S. B. [illegible]	[illegible]	"
W. W. [illegible]	[illegible]	"
Terr & White	2641	"
Total	13810	

These houses are all [illegible] B. except Terr & White's, which is [illegible].

Captain John Henry [illegible] has purchased a half interest in Henry's distillery at Lair's station. They manufacture on the old copper plan, and propose [illegible] the [illegible]. They are [illegible] [illegible] in Bourbon [illegible].

THE ROD AS A REMEDY.

Beecher Advocates Corporal Punishment as "Means of Grace."

[From the New York Ledger.]

Among the tender recollections of childhood, none have more permanently established themselves than the memory of whippings. I do not allude to such drubbings as one boy gives to another, nor to the flagellations of the schoolmaster, nor to the rough and tumble chastisement occasionally administered by the hired men—but to the household discipline, the wholesome ministrations of parental government. There were punishments masculine and feminine, a mild and severe, in which our home [illegible]. Very [illegible] the woman's hand was a genuine [illegible]. There were gentle [illegible] in a birch rod or peach switch or quince, which [illegible] the whole day, and gave a certain sanctity to the conscience, and an ardent [illegible] [illegible], from the [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] the growing of an old sore. This was almost wholly masculine.

Feminine punishments consisted in going to bed without supper, or staying all from dinner or the piece of pudding, or the infliction of a diet of bread and water, or the hateful [illegible] of the whole cutting off of supplies, and the imprisonment of the culprit in a [illegible] bed.

The [illegible] pretty fellows which flourish in our boyhood, with the dust, or those acts of temper which pulled out the smoke from an ill-formed chimney, were treated with extemporized punishments. Sometimes the head was smartly snapped, or rapped with a thimble, or the ears received a sudden box, sounding nearly as loud as a crack of thunder. [illegible] and these [illegible] reminders of duty or of sin were [illegible] by a twitch of the hair, or a pull of the ears, or a shake from the shoulder which set all the teeth a chattering like an organ. Known smart punch has the virtue in feminine discipline, [illegible] forms of [illegible] were met with in the [illegible], and some with [illegible], though on what principle the remedy was selected I never could guess. For what particular sins did drath closets beneficially? Is there any virtue in the hand as a discipline over a stick employed as a counter-irritant? Which of all the evils of a boy a [illegible] is best managed by tying him to a chair or a bed-post?

Love of punishment has been in vogue, we doubt whether it has ever been studied philosophically. It is yet an empirical art, not a science. Young parents have to find their own way to its performance, lighted only by a dim recollection of their own personal experience.

Do children, in general, need as much punishment as our fathers seemed to think? Admit that some children need more, do not the greater number need less? Is not the rod a cheap substitute for parental skill? These ought to be a distinct [illegible] forward, with the [illegible]. Punished children, [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] punished. Then we would have a [illegible] of all the best [illegible]. All our moral [illegible] are to be found in the [illegible] or [illegible] ones?

We would not be understood as reprobating corporal punishment. Habitual for our very youthful punishment as such a means of grace, we advocate a due measure of it. Whipping should not become common and vulgar. It should be reserved as a luxury, and served up in a [illegible] manner, so as to fix the imagination, while it [illegible] the flesh. Only for grave offences, the heaviest sins, for grand [illegible], for most distressing and mean [illegible], should it be employed.

It is a thin rod, a shoot to sting, and punish, rail and snap [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] by uncovered eye, or breaking a plate, for tearing the clothes, for a moment's temper, for omitting some disagreeable work, for running off with a [illegible] for [illegible] truant on the [illegible] afternoon of the year, when the [illegible] are [illegible] and the drums beating, and the whole air [illegible] of the very [illegible] of [illegible].

We think that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] in every bright [illegible]. But if we should ever [illegible] to improve ourselves, we think it would be to [illegible] [illegible], but when you [illegible] it, make a [illegible] of it, so that such an [illegible] will be [illegible] to [illegible] a [illegible] in the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] some [illegible] [illegible].

Venus Visible at Noonday Two Hundred Years Ago.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Oxfordshire, lately, reported that a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the present [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The sight of the [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] on the 1st of May, 1668, the day of the birth of [illegible]. It [illegible] the Pall Mall [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in Dr. Paul's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Venus, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and Dryden have all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] star in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:

[illegible]

Lilly, the astrologer, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of the planet Venus.

☞ A love that is never extinguished—a [illegible].

☞ The Haytian dollar is now worth two [illegible].

☞ [illegible] Music—The cry of children in bed.

A LETTER BY GEN. STERLING PRICE.

The Widows and Orphans of Confederate Soldiers.

KANSAS CITY, March 17, 1868.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Deeply grateful for past favors shown to the Widows' and Orphans' Home Society which assures us you have a heart to sympathize with the bereaved and afflicted, be they whomsoever they may, and believing the inclosed letter from Gen. Price, who was loved and honored by the people of Missouri, now mourned by thousands, will be read with deep interest, we beg the favor of you to publish it, with the hope, too, that it may be the means of rousing to a sense of their duty to the destitute, neglected and forgotten widows and orphans of the Confederate dead of Missouri.

Respectfully, MRS. J. LYKINS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 6, 1867.

DEAR MADAM—I thank you sincerely for the kind and flattering letter you have addressed to me. Having but recently returned from a foreign country to my long adopted State, to whose people I owe an abiding gratitude for all the honors and benefits they have through life bestowed upon me, I have been, and am yet, ignorant of much in which I ought to feel constant interest. Among many letters from old companions and friends, none have been read with more interest than yours. It has opened to me a condition of things most deeply to be deplored, and which I cannot but ever will be permitted to continue.

It is as unnecessary as it would be useless, and perhaps indelicate, for me at the present time to descant upon the causes, the course and the consequences of the armed conflict through which the country has passed. These are subjects upon which I, and all of us, should be not only willing but anxious to appeal to impartial history and a just, intelligent, and disinterested posterity. Conscious of having through life been guided by a solemn sense of duty to my country, and responsibility to my God, I shall leave my acts to the considerate thoughts of my fellow-citizens and the just and unimpassioned verdict of those who come after us.

But of those who followed me in this unequal struggle—the husbands and the fathers of the bereaved women and children in whose behalf and for whose support your noble association has been organized—it is not only my right, but my solemn duty to speak. It is a duty as grateful to my heart as it is just to the dead and to the living. I knew them all well. No man ever had followers more devoted alike to himself and the cause which he espoused. They were, with few exceptions, men of character and intelligence. They had no hope of advancement, or sense of personal interest, or prospect of pecuniary advantage, to tempt them into war. They were animated by as high a sense of honor and duty, and as deep an attachment to law and liberty, as have ever been exhibited in the history of the world. So far from hope or gain were they, and so sincere in their principles, that they put in hazard their property as well as their lives. I have been with them in many a long and dreary march, in destitution and difficulties, in hunger and almost nakedness, and upon battle-fields fearful as any of the war. I always found them patient and enduring, obedient to orders and amenable to discipline, brave in the field, with fortitude in defeat and manly magnanimity in victory. I loved them as children and they ever honored me as a father. I claim no infallibility for them, but I know that whatever in the far future may be the award of history in other respects, neither their sincerity nor their devotion and courage can ever be brought into question. It is for the wives and children of these good men that your appeal is made.

I will add, respected madam, that I hope not only that your association will prove eminently successful, but that others, stimulated by your shining example, will be animated to similar efforts of charity and humanity.

Accept for yourself and those united with you in your noble enterprise sincere assurances of my warm interest in your personal welfare.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
STERLING PRICE.

Mrs. J. Lykins, President Widows' and Orphans' Home of Missouri, Kansas City.

☞ A woman in Cambridge, Mass., has obtained a divorce from her husband because he joined a sect which does not hold the marriage relation to be valid.

☞ Democratic county primaries are called in California for the 25th inst.

☞ It is reported that the Mrs. Mr. Craig, the seducer, has committed suicide.

LOUISVILLE CENTRAL RETAIL MARKET.

TUESDAY, June 17.

The market is well supplied with meats, poultry, fruits, and new vegetables.

The following are the ruling figures at present:

MEATS.	Cts. per lb.
Beef, rib roast	[illegible]
Beef sirloin steak	[illegible]
Corned beef	[illegible]
Beef, dried	[illegible]
Lamb	[illegible]
Veal	[illegible]
Pork, chops	[illegible]
Pork sausage, green	[illegible]
Pork sausage, dried	[illegible]
Veal cutlets and sweet chops	[illegible]
Hams, sugar-cured, McFerran, Armstrong & Co's	[illegible]
Hams, McFerran, Armstrong & Co's, plain	[illegible]
Hams, plain, cut	[illegible]
Breakfast bacon	[illegible]
Pickled pork	[illegible]

POULTRY.	
Chickens, old, per dozen live	[illegible]
Chickens, spring, per dozen	[illegible]

FRUITS.	
Apples, green, per bushel	[illegible]
Pine apples	[illegible]
Oranges, per dozen	[illegible]
Strawberries, per quart	[illegible]
Lemons, per dozen	[illegible]
Cherries, per quart	[illegible]
Raspberries, per quart	[illegible]
Gooseberries	[illegible]
Currants	[illegible]

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, Irish, per barrel	[illegible]
Potatoes, Irish, per peck	[illegible]
Onions, per bunch	[illegible]
Green peas, per peck	[illegible]
New potatoes, per peck	[illegible]
Cucumbers, each	[illegible]
Lettuce, per bunch	[illegible]
Radishes, per bunch	[illegible]
Squashes, each	[illegible]
Cabbage, each	[illegible]
Beets, per bunch	[illegible]

FISH.	
Salmon, per lb	[illegible]
Perch, &c., per lb	[illegible]
River bass, per lb	[illegible]
Common fry, per lb	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	
Butter, retail best, per lb	[illegible]
Butter, roll, cooking	[illegible]
Eggs, per dozen	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Honey, per lb	[illegible]
Maple sugar, per lb	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Honey, per lb	[illegible]
Lard, per lb	[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[FROM THE BOOKS OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.]

BY RIVER—JUNE 17.

CINCINNATI—15 water coolers, Walton & Bro.; 50 [illegible], [illegible]; 30 bxs soap, [illegible]; [illegible] ... [remainder of river import entries illegible]

CINCINNATI—Per Nashville—10 hhds tobacco, [illegible] ... [illegible]

ST. LOUIS—Per Shamrock—4 bxs shot, Moore, B & Co.; [illegible] ... [illegible]

KENTUCKY RIVER—Per Wren—9 bbls whisky, [illegible] ... [illegible]

GREEN RIVER—Per Falls City—5 hhds tobacco, [illegible] ... [illegible]

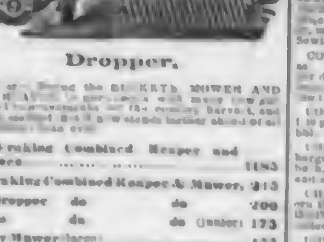
NEW ORLEANS—Per Belle Lee—5 bgs wool, 1 do feathers, [illegible] ... [illegible]

BY RAILROAD—JUNE 17.

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—[illegible] ... [illegible]

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD—[illegible] ... [illegible] 1 pkg household goods, consignees.

REAPERS, MOWERS, &C.



Dropper.

WE have placed the BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER in [illegible] with many new [illegible] [illegible] improvements for the coming harvest, and we are confident that it now stands further ahead of all competition than ever.

Hand-raking Combined Reaper and Mower	1[illegible]
Self-raking Combined Reaper & Mower	215
Self-dropper do do	200
do do do (Junior)	175
Senior Mower (large)	135
Junior Mower (small)	135

Separators.

We are sole Agents for the PITTS' SEPARATOR made at Dayton, Ohio, (which is the only genuine Pitts' machine), and for the SWEEPSTAKES' SEPARATOR, for Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and to Indiana lying adjacent to the river.

We have sold large numbers of them, and they have always performed to the satisfaction of the purchasers. We warrant them superior to any in use.

[illegible] Pitts' Separator, on wagon, with Power complete	1475
[illegible] Pitts' Separator, on wagon, with Power complete	350
30 [illegible] Pitts' Separator, on wagon, with Power complete	375
Folding Stackers additional	30
[illegible] Sweepstakes' Separator, on wagon, with Power complete	600
[illegible] Sweepstakes' Separator, on wagon, with Power complete	625
[illegible] Stackers	30
[illegible] Foot Stackers	60

In addition to the above we have a full stock of the following, which we will sell at lowest cash prices:

LEVER POWER AND THRESHER, (2 and 4 horse power.)

RAILROAD OR TREAD POWER AND THRESHER (1 and 2 horse power.)

RAILROAD OR TREAD POWER WITH THRESHER AND CLEANER, (2 horse power.)

TAYLOR SIDE-HILL RAKE (the best in use.)

RAMSBOTTOM WHEAT FANS.

STAFFORD CULTIVATORS.

[illegible] CANE MILLS.

COOK'S EVAPORATORS, &c., &c.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

☞ Descriptive pamphlets furnished promptly on application. my15 d3m

Commercial Matters

FURNISHED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE, Wednesday Evening, June 17.

Business was not very active in any department to-day, and we can remark that the heated term now prevailing, has its influence upon trade, checking transactions. Liverpool advices of this evening per Cable dispatches received on 'Change quote the cotton market advancing, with an increased demand.

Samples of new wheat, the "Boughton white wheat" grown in Maury county, Tenn., were exhibited to-day. The grains are plump and clear, and we learn that it was sold in Nashville to a miller, at $5 per bushel, to be delivered on or before the 25th, as it was of extra quality, and the first of the season. The impression now prevailing is that new wheat in this market will open at $1 80 per bushel. In the meantime, flour is steadily declining, with the anticipation of having new flour on the market next week.

Messrs. Vans P. Armstrong, Jules Barkhouse and Major Floyd, delegates to the National Board of Trade, that recently convened in Philadelphia, have returned home. The organization is complete and must result beneficially to the commercial interests of all sections. Its next session is to be held in Cincinnati.

The cotton market is inanimate, though firmer this evening. Supplies and stocks are very light, as will be seen by the following summary:

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.	
Stock on hand April 1, '68	2,196	
Receipts this week	267	
Receipts since April 1, '68	6,313	
Total		8,769
Shipments this week	316	
Shipments previously	7,941—8,177	
Stock on hand June 16, '68		596

The market for leaf tobacco continues active at full rates with an increase in the offerings at the auction warehouses to-day, the sales amounting to 235 hhds at prices ranging from $6 for lugs to $38 for medium manufacturing leaf.

Among the imports are direct consignments of cannel coal, and the famous Red river pig iron, from the head waters of the Kentucky river. Two barges of Hunnewell cannel coal, some 30,000 bushels, together with 450 tons of pig iron from the Kentucky Improvement Company's mines, are expected to arrive in this market in a day or two. The iron includes 200 tons No. 1 Pear foundry, 100 tons No. 2 Hunnewell foundry and 100 tons Pear mills, all of superior quality and very desirable among our machinists and foundrymen.

The strike among the employees of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at Jackson, Tenn., continues to hold sway, the operatives having their own way, and still refusing to go to work or allow others to work. In the meantime the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, in accordance with announcement in the advertising columns, are receiving and forwarding freights for all points on the Mississippi Central and Mobile and Ohio Railroads South of Corinth, by way of Memphis or Decatur, at the same rates as printed via Humboldt. This relieves our commerce and trade.

The New York dispatch to the Board of Trade quoted cotton in good demand and prices tending upward, 30a30c for ordinary to middling Orleans. Dry goods and sugar dull and prices unchanged. Coffee and flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn in fair demand at $1 06a1 08½. Oats dull and nominal, 84c for State. Mess pork steady and quiet at $28 25a28 37½. Lard quiet but steady.

The Cincinnati dispatch quoted flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, market irregular at $2 00a2 10. Corn quiet but firm at 94a95c for ear; shelled, holders very firm and generally ask 94a95c. Oats dull and unchanged at 76c. Provisions quiet but heavy; bulk meats inactive and prices drooping, 12a11¾c asked for shoulders and sides. Bacon inactive and prices drooping; shoulders 12a12½c; clear rib sides 16¼c; clear sides 17c. Lard dull and prices nominal. Mess pork quiet but heavy at $27 00a27 50a28 00.

The Chicago dispatch quoted flour dull and prices nominal. Wheat, market irregular and prices unsettled; No. 2 spring $1 98a1 99. Corn steady, with a fair demand at 81¾a82c. Oats dull and prices nominal at 66c. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions quiet but firm, mess pork $28 00. Lard at 17c. Hogs, extra heavy, $8 40a8 80, good to choice $8 25a8 30.

The St. Louis dispatch quoted mess pork—demand moderate, and prices firm at $28a28 25. Lard 17¾a18c. Bacon—clear sides 16¾a17c, shoulders 13c. Flour inactive and drooping. Wheat—market quiet and weak. Corn 93a98c. Oats 75a78c. Rye $1 40a1 50.

The New Orleans dispatch quoted cotton in moderate demand, and prices firm at 27½c. Flour—market irregular at $8 25a8 37½c for superfine. Corn quiet but steady at 93ca$1 05. Oats dull and unchanged at 77c. Mess pork unchanged at $29 50. Bacon—shoulders 13c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 19½a20c.

MONETARY.

There is no change in the money market. The supply of capital is not large, but ample for the accommodation of all good paper. There is a better feeling on the part of lenders to borrowers, and although it business were good we could not call money easy, yet it is not so difficult to obtain money on paper not considered strictly first class as was the case several weeks past. The rates for the best of paper is from 9 to 12 per cent. Real estate paper sells at from 12 to 15, second and third class paper at from 15 to 18 per cent. discount.

Exchange is inactive, little being made, and the demand continuing light. The counter rate remains at 1 10 premium.

Governments continue to stand at very high figures, but they are not moved actively, from the fact that they can only be had at such exorbitant prices that parties are not willing to pay such a premium for their favoritism. The thirty year bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad are gaining great favor with New York capitalists, as they are distinctly specified to be payable, both principal and interest, in gold, and being obtainable at par, they seem to be destined soon to become formidable rivals of Government bonds; for at the present price of gold the 6 per cent. coupon amounts to 8 4-10 per cent. on the amount invested. We learn that one of our enterprising banking houses has made arrangements to provide any of our citizens who may desire them, with these bonds, and that the books are now open for subscription.

Operations in locals have been rather more frequent and less exclusive to-day, extending to a greater variety of stocks. They consisted of light trades in Louisville and Frankfort subscription bonds, Jeffersonville railroad 7 percent. bonds and Nashville railroad stock, together with some transactions in Bank of Kentucky stock, in all cases bringing good prices.

Gold astonished every one this morning by opening at 141⅛, but at 10:30 it advanced still farther and was quoted 141¼, at 11:30 it subsided and stood for awhile at 140⅞, but the 12:30 dispatch quoted it at 140⅞. It again rallied at 2:30 when it was 140¾, at which figure it closed.

Corrected by Morton, Galt, & Co., Bankers, No. 152 West Main Street.

	Buying	Selling
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver dollars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver, quarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver dimes and half dimes	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Five-twenties, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-forties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-thirties	[illegible]	[illegible]

Review of the Market.

[NOTE.—Our quotations are the Wholesale Prices, the lowest figures being strictly for Cash rates. All small lots are a fraction higher, while several orders, with the Cash are filled at the inside rates.]

BEEF—We quote mess beef at $20 00a21 00 per bbl as to quality. Dried beef, sugar cured, in canvas, 18 [illegible] per pound. Beef tongues, dried, $7 50a7 75 per dozen in lots.

BAGS—We quote 2 bush gunny [illegible]; seamed [illegible] cotton bags, 2 bush [illegible]; second quality [illegible].

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE—The stocks are ample and holders easily maintain rates in all hempen fabrics in the anticipation of a heavy demand when the season opens. We quote Kentucky hemp bagging, [illegible]; power loom [illegible]; hand made, [illegible]; machine made [illegible]. Baling twine [illegible]. Sewing twine [illegible].

COTTON YARNS, &c.—We quote light sales as follows: No. [illegible] [illegible] per dozen; No. 600 [illegible] and No. 700 [illegible]. We quote [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] in lots, small sales at [illegible].

CORNMEAL—We quote mill sales bolted at $1 05 to [illegible] per bushel, loose, and kiln dried at [illegible] per bbl.

COAL—We quote at wholesale afloat at 14c, cash, in barges for [illegible] ... We quote Pomeroy to boats 15c, and at retail at 17[illegible].

CHEESE—Demand light, and we quote good Western Reserve at [illegible]; factory [illegible], and pine apple [illegible]. Small sales of selected lots at an advance.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Dull for fruits. We quote Dried Apples—Halves [illegible]; Quarters [illegible], according to quality, small sales at a higher rate. BUTTER—Fresh dull at [illegible] per pound or country and [illegible] to choice Western [illegible] [illegible] per dozen, and [illegible] [illegible]. Feathers—[illegible] at the [illegible] lots, in shipping order, and [illegible] lots at [illegible]. Flaxseed—[illegible] at the mill quoted at [illegible]. Ginseng—[illegible] nominal. New crop well dried and [illegible] [illegible] per pound. Peanuts—None.

DRY GOODS, &c.—We quote domestic sheetings, standard, Western and Southern, at 15[illegible]; other [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 13 or 18 [illegible] [illegible], standard, [illegible] [illegible].

FLOUR—The market rules quiet for flour, with the demand confined to the local and retail trade, with sales of 100 bbls at [illegible]; 50 bbls [illegible] and a sale of 33 barrels A No. 1 [illegible]. We quote as follows, in lots: Fine flour [illegible]; superfine [illegible]; extra [illegible]; family [illegible]; A No. 1 at [illegible], and fancy brands at [illegible].

GRAIN—The market is somewhat unsettled for all kinds of grain, but with light supplies prices are pretty well sustained. We quote [illegible] prime red wheat, old crop, at [illegible] [illegible] choice at $2 [illegible]. [illegible] is [illegible], though [illegible] held [illegible], [illegible] sale of 200 bushels of [illegible] at [illegible]. Oats quiet, with small sales in bulk at [illegible] [illegible]. We quote [illegible] in bulk, and [illegible] [illegible] sacks. Rye dull, with small sales at $1 [illegible].

GROCERIES—Trade fair, with sales of [illegible] bags Rio coffee fair to prime, at [illegible]; sugar, [illegible] standard [illegible]. We quote Rio coffee fair to prime [illegible]; Laguira [illegible]; Java (Government) [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]. Sugars [illegible] firm. We quote Porto Rico at [illegible] to [illegible] and choice 15c, in lots. Demerara [illegible] [illegible] in lots [illegible], small sales at an advance, or in bbls. Refined sugar in lots hard, and, at [illegible], small sales at [illegible]; soft refined at 15¾a16¼c, as to grade, and small sales at [illegible]. Western [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] quality and package. Rice, Louisiana, in packages [illegible] to [illegible]; Carolina in tierces at [illegible]. New Orleans molasses in bbls at [illegible], and in half bbls [illegible] as to quality.

HAY—There is not much demand for baled timothy, old crop, and we quote at $15 per ton for prime, on arrival, and $15 in store.

HEMP—The market is bare of supplies, and we quote rough or undressed at $160 per ton.

HOPS—The market is dull at [illegible] for foreign, and [illegible] for prime Northern in store.

HIDES—We quote [illegible] for green salted, and 18 [illegible] for dry salted. Dry hides [illegible], and green from butchers [illegible].

OILS—We quote lard oil, No. 1, at $1 [illegible] to 1 30 per gallon and No. 2 at $1 [illegible] to 1 [illegible]; [illegible] pure $1 35. Carbon or coal oil, at 34 to 35c. Linseed oil in lots at $1 [illegible]; small sales at $1 [illegible] per gallon.

POTATOES—Demand almost entirely confined to retailers and we quote old crop at $3 25a3 50 per bbl, and Southern new at $[illegible] 50.

PIG IRON—We quote a sale of 110 tons hot blast at $[illegible] per ton.

FRUIT—We quote lemons, small lots, in boxes, at $11, oranges $[illegible] per box.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—The market is sustained for mess pork, though quiet, at $29 [illegible] in lots, and [illegible] in retail. Bulk meats are unchanged, as follows: shoulders [illegible], clear ribbed sides [illegible], and clear sides [illegible]. Bacon is in fair demand, and [illegible] sales as follows: 30 casks shoulders [illegible], clear ribbed sides [illegible], and clear sides at [illegible]. All packed. Plain hams are quoted at [illegible] for country, and 18 [illegible] for packhouse in canvas, packed. Sugar-cured, fancy hams, in canvas, [illegible] packed. Breakfast bacon in canvas [illegible]. Lard is dull, and we quote in small lots at 18[illegible], a tale in tierces at [illegible].

RAGS—Buyers at [illegible] for choice cotton, and [illegible] for fair lots mixed [illegible]. Woolen rags [illegible] per lb.

SALT—We quote at 50c per bush, cash, for round lots of Ohio river and Kanawha. Retail 55c.

TALLOW—Dealers quote the buying rate of grease tallow at [illegible] and rendered at [illegible].

WOOL—Fair receipts, but a dull market, with sales as follows: short unwashed, or clothing wool, [illegible], and combing grades [illegible] and washed [illegible].

WHISKY—Free raw dull and nominal. For Bourbon in bond there is no inducement to demand, with no sales reported.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The offerings to-day were materially increased, with, however, no diminution in the demand, the sales including [illegible] hhds Owen county cutting leaf at $20 [illegible], and $[illegible].

Sales at the auction warehouses 235 hhds, rejections 16 hhds, prices ranging as follows: [illegible] [illegible] ... [illegible] ... and [illegible] 20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, June 17.

FLOUR—Dull and lower for all except well-known brands; northwestern superfine $8a8 75; extra $9 25a10 [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Corn dull; white $1 10a1 12. Oats dull, western [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at $28 75a29. Bacon firm and more active, rib [illegible]; clear sides 17[illegible]; shoulders [illegible]; hams [illegible]. Lard dull at 18a[illegible].

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand for prime, and scarce; small sales of red at $2 30a[illegible]. Kentucky white [illegible]. Corn advancing; middling western $1 12. Oats less firm. Rye $1 [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 17—P. M.

COTTON—Active and [illegible] better, sales 4,300 bales at 31[illegible] for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts [illegible]; market dull and drooping, sales 9,400 bbls at $7 [illegible] for superfine State and Western, $8 [illegible] for extra State, $8 [illegible] for extra Western, $11 [illegible] for white wheat extra, $9 [illegible] for round-hoop Ohio, $[illegible] for extra St. Louis and $[illegible] for good to choice do. [illegible] quiet and heavy, sales [illegible] sacks at $[illegible]. Rye flour steady; sales 300 bbls at $8 50 [illegible].

CORNMEAL—Quiet.

WHISKY—Nominal.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat, 7,000 bush; irregular and unchanged, closing with more firmness and better export inquiry, sales 71,000 bush at $[illegible] for No. 2 spring, $[illegible] for No. 1 do, $[illegible] for new amber Georgia. Rye quiet and very heavy. Barley and barley malt nominal. Corn, receipts 32,371 bush; opened better and closed dull and declining; sales 110,000 bush at $1 [illegible] for mixed western afloat, and closing at $1 [illegible], and $1 [illegible] for western yellow. Oats, receipts, 32,600 bush, dull and lower, sales 7,000 bush at [illegible] for western in store, and [illegible] for do afloat.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar active; sales 600 hhds [illegible] at [illegible]. Molasses dull.

HOPS—Quiet at [illegible] for American.

PETROLEUM—Firm at [illegible] for crude, and [illegible] for refined in bond.

COAL—Quiet and steady.

LEATHER—Sales of hemlock firm and in fair demand at previous prices.

WOOL—Without decided change; sales 500,000 lbs at [illegible] for domestic fleece, and [illegible] for pulled.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and quiet, sales 1,250 bbls at $[illegible] for new mess, closing at $[illegible] regular; $[illegible] for old do, closing at $27 [illegible] regular; $[illegible] for prime; $[illegible] for prime mess; also 500 bbls new mess, seller July, at $28 50. Beef steady; sales 500 bbls at [illegible]. Beef hams [illegible]; sales at [illegible]. Cut meats quiet; sales 1,[illegible] packages at 12 [illegible] for shoulders and [illegible] for hams. Middles [illegible] and heavy. Lard quiet and heavy; sales [illegible] tierces at [illegible] for steam, [illegible] for kettle-rendered; also 750 tierces steam, buyers' July, at [illegible].

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed quiet, without decided change, with small sales to export, quoted on low grades.

GRAIN—Wheat firm with a fair export demand at $2 [illegible] for No. 2, and $2 [illegible] for No. 1 spring. Rye dull and heavy at $1 [illegible]. Oats dull at [illegible] for Western in store, and [illegible] afloat. Corn dull and heavy at $1 [illegible] for new mixed Western [illegible] afloat.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady at $28 [illegible] for mess, cash and regular. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats [illegible] and [illegible] unchanged. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet and steady at [illegible] for fair to prime steam.

WHISKY—Quiet at [illegible].

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 17.

Dry goods in better inquiry for any class of goods, and prices are generally depressed, although not quotably lower.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 17—P. M.

Money market quiet and easy at 3a5 per cent. for call loans.

Sterling quiet at 10¼ for first-class bills.

Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 141⅛, advanced to 141¼, declined to 140⅞, and closed at 140¾.

Governments strong, with a good demand at all descriptions.

Coupons of '81, [illegible]; do '62, [illegible]; do '64, [illegible]; do '65, [illegible]; new [illegible]; do '67, [illegible]; 10-40s, [illegible]; 7-30s, [illegible].

Six per cent. currency bonds of the Pacific Railway, [illegible]. Conversions of 7-30s in 1 [illegible], $4,300,000. The Treasury has commenced to pay the principal of the loan bonds, due July 1st, at [illegible]. The checks for the upward movement in bonds. Premium coin continues scarce, however, and borrowing rates at the close, 3-64 per cent. until to-morrow.

Border State bonds continue active, and have further advanced.

Stocks generally quiet and steady.

Miscellaneous [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Canton, [illegible]; Cumberland, [illegible]; Wells Express, [illegible]; Adams Express, [illegible]; American Express, [illegible]; United States Express, [illegible]; Merchants' Union Express, [illegible]; Quicksilver, [illegible]; Mariposa, [illegible]; do preferred, [illegible]; Pacific Mail, [illegible]; Atlantic Mail, [illegible]; Western Union Telegraph, [illegible]; New York Central, [illegible]; Erie, [illegible]; do preferred, [illegible]; Hudson, [illegible]; Harlem, [illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; Michigan Central, [illegible]; Michigan Southern, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Pittsburg, [illegible]; Toledo, [illegible]; Rock Island, [illegible]; Northwestern, [illegible]; do preferred, [illegible]; Fort Wayne, [illegible]; Ohio and Mississippi, [illegible]; Ohio certificates, [illegible]; Missouri 6s, [illegible]; Tennessee 6s, [illegible]; new Tennessees, [illegible]; Virginia, [illegible]; North Carolina [illegible].

Mining shares quiet; Gregory 310, Smith & Parmelee 100, Quartz Hill [illegible].

Receipts from customs to-day	$[illegible]
Payments to-day	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, June 17—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and holders are less anxious to sell; family [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat firmer but the demand is light; No. 1 red at $2 10 and No. 2 at $2 05. Corn firmer and there is a better demand for shelled, which is held at [illegible] ... [illegible] Rye firmer and in demand at $1 [illegible].

COTTON—Firmer, middling held at 29c, but the demand is light.

TOBACCO—Good demand; sales of 210 hhds lugs at $[illegible] and leaf [illegible].

BUTTER—Is in ample supply and market firm at 20 [illegible] for Western Reserve.

EGGS—Dull and prices drooping, closing at 16c.

PROVISIONS—Dull, new [illegible] for pork, [illegible]. ... [illegible].

GROCERIES—Steady.

OILS—Linseed oil quiet at $1 16, in a large way, the demand is light.

SEED—Clover—Dull and the supply large and prices declining; common $[illegible], fair to choice $[illegible]. Timothy [illegible].

SUGAR—Very dull and prices drooping, the whole [illegible] at [illegible] per [illegible]. Lambs dull and the supply large at $1 25a3 50.

HOGS—Dull and prices easier; sales to-day of good, averaging [illegible] pounds at $8 75a9 [illegible].

GOLD—140¾, buying at the close.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork $27 75a28. Bulk meats dull. Shoulders can be bought at [illegible] [illegible]. Bacon dull and but little demand; shoulders [illegible]; clear rib and clear sides [illegible]. [illegible] are the rates asked. Lard held more [illegible] without demand of consequence, prime city held at [illegible].

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.

TOBACCO—Lugs declined ¼c, bright leaf brought full prices.

FLOUR—Unsettled and prices favor buyers; choice fall superfine at $[illegible]; extra $[illegible]; XX $[illegible]; XXX [illegible] [illegible].

GRAIN—Dull and [illegible] lower for low ranging at $[illegible] for prime to fancy. Corn heavy at [illegible] for mixed, yellow and white and [illegible] for fancy white. Oats dull and lower at [illegible].

HEMP—Dull at [illegible] [illegible] for side prices.

PROVISIONS—More inquiry and holders firm. Mess pork $[illegible]. Bacon shoulders 13c, clear sides [illegible]. Lard quiet at [illegible].

RECEIPTS—1,[illegible] bbls flour, 9,403 bush wheat, 15,[illegible] bush corn, [illegible] bush oats.

Weather very warm.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 17—P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet and a shade easier, spring extras at $[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat less active, and a shade lower; sales No. 1 spring at $1 [illegible], No. 2 closing steady at $1 [illegible]. Corn quiet firmer. Rye unchanged. Barley in limited request and almost nominal, at 75c for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and a shade firmer. Mess pork [illegible]. Lard inactive and nominal at [illegible] cash, and [illegible] seller's July. Dry salted shoulders quiet at [illegible].

FREIGHTS—Quiet and a shade easier, 8 [illegible] for corn to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS—For the past 24 hours—2,200 bbls flour, 10,0[illegible] bush wheat, 129,125 bush corn, 21,360 bu bu oats, [illegible] hogs.

SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls flour, 9,[illegible] bush wheat, 11,[illegible] bush corn, [illegible] bush oats, [illegible] hogs.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, June 17.

Crude Oil—The market quoted nominal on spot, with no buyers. Refined, in bond, no transactions.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.

COTTON—Firmer; middlings [illegible]; receipts [illegible] bales; exports [illegible].

STERLING—[illegible]; New York sight exchange [illegible] premium.

GOLD—140¾.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses dull.

FLOUR—Superfine, $[illegible]; choice, $[illegible].

OATS—[illegible] and corn dull.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet, rib sides [illegible], clear rib [illegible]. Lard quiet at [illegible] for tierces, and [illegible] for keg.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, June 17.

CATTLE—The demand for cattle has been fair, with, however, no speculative demand. [illegible] [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] [illegible] per pound [illegible] to medium, and [illegible] for heavy and extra.

Pitt's Threshers and Separators, with overblast Fan—[illegible] superior to all others.

Champion Mowers and Mowers and Reapers—We also [illegible] for the celebrated [illegible] machines in Kentucky and Southern Indiana.

Lever-power Threshers, 2 and 4 horse.

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